IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 56,182.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES
In ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.
With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA ...	12500	...	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	...	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
28th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
4th "	ARABIA ...	8000	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA ...	11000	...	...
25th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*29th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	...	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	SINGLE, "B" rate	RETURN, "A" rate.	RETURN, "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	304 or 405	231	or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 329	949-8	or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Soindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

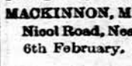
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing on
Linga	2,185	Mon. 9th Feb. 11 a.m. *P. D & C.M.
Dwarka	1,695	Thurs. 12th Feb. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Lhasa	2,181	Friday 13th Feb. ‡ 6 a. m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 12th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowsit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pentakota	3418	Friday 6th Feb.
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 19th "
†Purnea	3306	" 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th Mar.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Dalagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
6th February, 1914.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts	To sail on 1914
Caledonien	4140	Fabre	11th Feb.
Armand Behic	685	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque	6th May.
Caledonien	4140	Bougault	3rd June
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	1st July

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)	"	891	743	405
To London (single)	"	660	528	270
Do. (return)	"	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

Marittima Italiana (Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To sail on 1914
Porto Said	5301	Molle	10th Feb.
Re d'Italia	6236	A Pinceti	10th Mar.
A Steamer	6000	X....	7th April
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO. Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS 562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... " " 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—33, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama
Calcutta.	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton.	Kobe	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire.	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Soerabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yiollo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE fo SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working apital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912	Rs	8,00,000
30th April,	" Rs	24,00,000
31st July,	" Rs.	52,00,000
30th December	" Rs.	1,00,00,000

S N POCHKHANAWALA (of Allen), London
Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758
Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1903.
CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki	
Bombay	Newchang	
Calcutta	New York	
Changchun	Osaka	
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin	
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Hongkong	San Francisco	
Honolulu	Shanghai	
Kobe	Tiltling	
Lioyaang	Tientsin	
London	Tsingtau	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)	
Fengtien (Mukden)		

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .....Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ..... " 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER) ..... " 38,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lo s vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try Now Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRISM BINOCULARS

transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Russe built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the binoculars mentioned in the following list.

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	...	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	...	" 90
The "Lynkop"	...	" 105
The "Ultralux"	...	" 120
The "Sollux"	..	" 138
do. 10 diameter	..	" 155
The "Terlux"	..	" 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA

THE ITALIAN STORES
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
SPECIALLY PACKED FOR
MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

WILLIAM J. KEYNER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYNER & CO. having had many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYNER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
General Agency Business carefully conducted.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for the year ending 31st March, 1915, for all or any of the following supplies:—

Tender for supplies.	To be delivered into the Office of the Chief Accountant up to one P. M. (B.T.).
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5A, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 22, and 48.	Thursday, the 12th February, 1914.
Nos. 11, 15, 16, 19A, 24, 25, 34, 39, 41, 49, 50, 54, 62, 63 and 64.	Monday, the 16th February, 1914.
Nos. 17, 17A, 20, 21, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 52 and 53.	Thursday, the 19th February, 1914.
Nos. 6, 8, 9, 9A, 23, 26, 27, 28, 37, 38, 40, 47 and 51.	Tuesday, the 24th February, 1914.
Nos. 42, 43, 44, 46, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61.	Thursday, the 26th February, 1914.

Schedule Nos.	Description of articles.	Deposit Rs.
1.	Hardware Tools only ...	150
2.	Hardware other than Tools ...	350
3.	Ship Chandlers' Stores ...	300
4.	Brushes, Paint, Oil, and Paint, etc.	100
5.	Crockery, Lampware, and Glassware	150
5A.	Globes Glass Pine	20
6.	Electric Goods	75
7.	Leather Goods	200
8.	Belting Belata	70
9.	Rubber Goods	100
9A.	Hose India Rubber	300
10.	Metals, Brass, Copper, etc. ...	375
11.	Iron and Steel Bars and Plates	500
12.	Iron	25
13.	Steel	125
14.	Cutlery	10
15.	Axes-picr, Spades, Shovels, etc.	125
16.	Hoes (Pawras) Europe ...	50
17.	Caps and Coats	75
17A.	Coats water-proof	125
18.	Harness and Saddlery... ...	35
19.	Miscellaneous Articles... ...	200
19A.	Brooms Goa and broom ribs ...	225
20.	Canvas and Hose Canvas ...	100
21.	Canvas Hose 2½" Europe, Spl. Quality...	300
22.	Pots and Pans, Earthen ...	150
23.	Oils and Grease	150
24.	Oil, Castor and Sweet... ...	125
25.	Oil Cocoanut	1,000
26.	Oils, Cylinder, Mineral, Shafting and cleaning	250
27.	Oils, Kerosine and Petrol ...	600
28.	Oil Linseed and Spirit of Turpentine.	125
29.	Waste Cotton	200
30.	Buckets Galvanized	70
31.	Chain Iron	10
32.	Firewood and Charcoal ...	150
33.	Salt, Soap and Soda	75
34.	Testers Smoke	40
35.	Shoes, Nails and Washers. ...	200
36.	Nails and Screws Iron ...	80
37.	Paints	175
38.	Wool lead for pipe joints ...	100
39.	Dammer and Tar Coal ...	100
40.	Files	25
41.	Tarpaulin Canvas.	150
42.	Bolts and Nuts Iron	100
43.	Nuts, Rivets and Washers Iron	40
44.	Packings	225
45.	....	...
46.	Sanfts Wooden Bhendy for (Picks and Powras)	25
47.	Tyres and Tubes etc. for Motors	75
48.	Plumbers' Stores, etc.... ...	75
49.	Valves and Ball for Valves ...	50
50.	Baskets and Cane for Baskets	250
51.	Lead Pig	450
52.	Water proof Umbrellas ...	60
53.	Cambleea Woollen	150
54.	Cloth Dungry	50
55.	Line Coir	70
56.	Rope Coir and Rubber Hand Coir	50
57.	Rope Cotton and Line Log Country	50
58.	Rope Hemp old for Torch Light	10
59.	Rope Manilla Best	15
60.	Yarn Spun and Yarn Hemp ...	50
61.	Nose Strings and Reins ...	20
62.	Iron Castings	1,000
63.	Timber	500
64.	Timber (Benteak and Calicut Logs)	400

II. Forms of Tender and Contract may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

III. Tenders should be delivered, duly signed in the Chief Accountant's Office on the respective dates in separate sealed covered to be superscribed "1. Supply of Hardware Tools only." 2. Supply of Hardware other than Tools, and the like.

IV. The deposit accompanying each Tender (without which no Tender will be considered) shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known, or of refusal to sign the Contract. The successful Tenderer will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in connection with the execution of the contract.

V. An additional deposit on contracts, 62 and 63, amounting to Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 respectively (as shown above) and 1 to 61 and 64, a further payment to make up the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount, not to bear interest if in cash, will have to be made by the Contractors, whose Tender may be accepted.

VI. Tenders containing rates in respect of a few items only in any of the schedules will be considered, but acceptance of such incomplete Tenders will only be possible, when there is a marked difference in rate.

VII. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

VIII. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E., A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Bombay Municipality

Central Stores, Chinchpokli,
Bombay, 4th February, 1914.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

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6 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP IN INGOTS, BRASS BORINGS, ONE GRIFFIN'S OIL ENGINE, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1914, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment on Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE—THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th Jan., 1914.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE WESTERN INDIA KENNEL CLUB will hold their FOURTH CHAMPIONSHIP DOG SHOW, under the rules of the Indian Kennel Association, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1914, in the Horse Show enclosure.

Entries Close on February 17th.

Schedules and Entry Forms may be had on application to

W. LEE,
Hon. Secretary,
"Times of India" Office, Bombay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb. 19th. For prospectus and particulars apply Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of India on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

S.S. Barjora (B. I.), 1,908 tons, Capt. F. R. Cammack, sailed yesterday for Busreh via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 89 deck passengers.

S.S. Dumra (B. I.), 762 tons, Capt. H. F. Minnett, sailed yesterday for Busreh etc via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ventmoor, 2,214 tons, Capt. E. Bowles, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Birkenhead (December 21) via Port Said with ballast.

S.S. Nordfarer, 2,397 tons, Capt. W. Olsen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta (January 20) with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Launterfels (Hansa Line), 3,643 tons, Capt. S. Voikmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (December 31) with a cargo of petroleum and general.

S.S. Badrie (Arab steamers), 1,613 tons, Capt. P. Mathews, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo.

S.S. Ujina (B. I.), 3,426 tons, Capt. A. G. Abbott, will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo and two passengers.

S.S. Itria (B. I.), 3,419 tons, Capt. T. Walsh, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, etc., with ballast.

S.S. Laconia, 4,116 tons, Capt. Pesut, sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S.S. Mansuri (Bombay and Persia Line), 2,042 tons, Capt. P. D. Gore, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, etc., with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 20 deck passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus .....Comde Hill .....R N
H M S Sphinx ...Comdr Todd .....R N
Rewa (Tpt).....Capt Kerr..... Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 5.

Alfeld .....2479 Fisher.....Arab Strs
Algerian.....2404 Wilson.....W & A G & Co
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Baron Ardrossan...2775 Reid .....K N & Co
Begum .....2942 Wright .....T M & Co
Blake .....2396 Hill .....A Yule & Co
Bayo Maru .....3247 Sagora .....S Wallace & Co
Bahrein.....1402 Grant .....Arab Strs Ld
Clan Cameron...2285 Christian.....J Finlay & Co
Damra .....762 Minnett .....M M & Co
Egypt .....4207 Summers .....P & O Co
Firooze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Fernera .....717 Feathers..... S Wallace & Co
Hosejneo .....994 Fanning.....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Helios .....860 Knudsen .....F F & Co
Hopemount ...2105 Gibson ..... W & A G Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewis... Arab S'mers & Co
Kandenfels.....3605 Oetker .....W & A G & Co
Kasara .....304 King .....M M & Co
Lindula .....2183 Handcock .....M M & Co
Liberia .....2304 Schroder .....T S & Co
Launterfels ...3643 Volkmann.....W & A G & Co
Mantua .....5905 Vibert.....P & O Co
Niagara (Yacht).703 Gabrielsen .....J Leiter
Nordfarer.....2397 Olsen .....W & A G & Co
Orissa .....3525 Redfern .....M M & Co
Olchia .....3435 Rufles.....M M & Co
Southville.....2265 Hedquist ..... W & A G Co
Trader.....2327 Williams ...A M Jeewanjee & Co
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Ventmoor.....2214 Bowles .....D Nanji & Co
Zoroastrian.....2585 Osborne .....C M & Sons

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Port Said	3110	Muess	Italian		M S N Co
B Toro	1650	Hicks			J F & Co
B Bassano	2762	Bothall	Hull	31-1	J F & Co
C&R Scalda	3433	Johnson			M M & Co
F Campra	3954	Ferguson	Antwerp	15-2	M M & Co
H Elswick House	2545	Smith	7-2	W & A G & Co	
K Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen	Kobe	8-2	Y K
M Konig	3176	Collzon	7-2	A Strandes & Co	
N Crown	2740	Richard	Karachi	7-2	W & A G & Co
P Pentakota	2269	Stewart	Durban	6-2	M M & Co
Q Ada	2488	Mason			W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Birmingham	4838	Haughton	K'chee	9-2	K N & Co
2 Habsburg	2395	Huber	Trieste	10-2	A L S N Co
3 Austria	4872	Casslich	Kobe		A L S N Co
4 Badminton	2438	Jones			W & A G & Co
5 Brunton	2836	Sherbon	Hull	13-2	T M & Co
6 Falls of Ore'y	3139	Murchie	Hull		K N & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	Antwerp	10-2	J F & Co
8 Cairngowan	2530	Bard	5-2	W & A G & Co	
9 Katsuragawa	2304	Fostervest	Karachi	10-2	W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Yelbo	2958	Huber	Karachi	12-2	W & A G & Co
12&13 India	4198	Talbot	Shanghai	11-2	P & O Co
15 Bregenz	2034	Chersich			A L S N Co

H W P D

Satrunji	347	Goolam	Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Dawood	Bo S N Co
Bahadur	829	Hoosen	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Bo S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950	Manly	M M & Co

M W D D

Lawoe	1817	Cortes	D M Khandwani

Off Side P

Abydos	1939	Davis	Mauritius	31-1 Bo & A S N Co

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Lindula, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Okhla, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Baron Ardrossan, for Bunbury.
„ Java Maru, for Kobe, &c.
„ Ventmoor, for Hull, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The Anchor Line s.s. Scindia, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles, on Tuesday the 3rd instant.

The Anchor Line s.s. Elysia, is due to arrive here on the morning of the 11th instant.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 31 was 713, giving a death-rate of 37·85 per annum per thousand as against 631 for the corresponding period of last year, and 705 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 76 died from fevers; 19, plague; 15, small-pox; 2, measles; 2 cholera; 1 leprosy; 37 phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 207, affections of the respiratory organs; 70, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 39, stillborn; 77, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 22; Lingayat 4; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 379; Hindu low caste, 17; Musalman, 147; Parsee, 23; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African, nil; Buddhist, nil; other and unknown castes nil. The total number of births was 443 as against 414 for the corresponding period of last year, and 409 the average over the past five years.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. A. K. (for Simla) between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR

DOWN From Bombay. H. M.	STATIONS.	UP to Bombay. H. M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	
22-26 Arr.	Manmad Dep.	7-24
8-18 „	Bhopal „	21-16
11- 4 „	Bina „	18-32
13-25 „	Jhansi „	15-57
15-14 „	Gwalior „	13-48
17-45 „	Agra Cantonment „	11-14
18-41 „	Muttra „	10-19
21- 0 „	Delhi Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi Arr.	7-35
22- 9 „	Ghaziabad Dep.	7- 5
23-10 „	Meerut Cantt. „	5-59
1-24 „	Saharanpur „	3-58
3- 0 „	Ambala Cantonment „	2-17
5-18 „	Ludhiana „	23-44
6-24 „	Jullundur „	22-37
8- 4 „	Amritsar „	21- 1
9-33 „	Lahore „	20- 0
16- 5 „	Rawalpindi „	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment „	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay		Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi		Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.			Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala		Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.			Arr.	1-50
5-33 Arr.	Kalka		Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.			Arr.	0-11
12-45 Arr.	Simla		Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay		Arr.	12-35
13-25 Arr.	Jhansi		Dep.	15-57
14- 0 Dep.			Arr.	15-20
16-20 Dep.	Orai		Dep.	13-14
18-45 „	Cawnpore		„	11- 8
20- 0 Arr.	Lucknow		„	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
General Traffic Manager.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statemen of Traffic Earnings for week ending 31st Jannar, 1914 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 31st Jan. 1914. G. I. P. Ry.	2855·31	2205100	29675606	31880706
A. D. C. Ry.	125·88	57000	858014	915014
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	3200	51318	54518
Total...	3021·48	2265300	30584938	32850238
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 31st Jan 1913. G. I. P. Ry. ...	2789·69	2009326	27886291	29895617
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	50552	786549	837101
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	2793	48847	51640
Total...	2955·86	2062671	28721687	30784358
Increase or Decrease.	4	5		9
G.I.P.Ry.	+ 65·62	+ 19577	+ 178931	+ 198508
A.D.C.Ry	...	+ 6448	+ 71465	+ 77913
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 407	+ 2471	+ 2878

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th Nov., 1913.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th Jan. 1914, on 1827·99 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 211000	Rs. 430000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 648000
Or per mile of Rly. ...	115	235	4	354
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	1 345810	5299039	97188	8854327
Total for 17 weeks ...	366910	5729038	104188	9502327
Comparison...	1			
Total for cor. week of previous year ...	205943	435051	6860	648754
Per mile of Rly. do...	113	238	4	355
Total to cor. date do...	0 349337	6274687	261973	0 1003003

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 754
Do. to date ... „ 5,27,703

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, February 3, 1914.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1. Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14. £21,650,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1913 to 31st Jan. 1914 By Council Bills* ... £25,236,281

* Of this sum £1,625,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

The death occurred at the Madras General Hospital on Wednesday of Lieutenant N. M. Jenkins, R. A., Adjutant of the Madras Artillery Volunteers. The funeral took place last evening with full military honours.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-day.

English mail steamer Caledonia due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Development Committee, Secretariat, 4 p.m.
Bombay Y. M. C. A., Address by Rev. W. Mallis, 6-30 p.m.

Saturday, February 7.

Bombay Y. M. C. A., Address by Rev. W. Mallis, 6-30 p. m.
Bible Class for the Study of Prophecy, the New Hall, 6-30 p. m.
B. V. R. Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz concludes.
B. V. A. Camp opens, Colaba.
Bombay Races, Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Racecourse.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Sunday, February 8.

Cinematograph performance in aid of Indian Sanitary Institute Building Fund, Durbar Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.
Bombay Hunt, Wakola.

Monday, February 9.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Fancy Dress Ball.

Tuesday, February 10.

Bombay Hunt, Sahar Village.
Pearl Mills, Limited, Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 3.

Wednesday, February 11.

Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre.

Daily.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Churni-road.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.—Dr. J. J. Modi, P. H. D., J. P., will deliver a lecture at the Institute on Wednesday next, at 6 p.m. Subject:—"Some Tibetan Customs and a few thoughts suggested by them."

Thefts.—The theft is reported of currency notes, cash, a watch and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 447 belonging to Mr. E. P. Rowden, residing at Colaba Road. The articles were left on his dressing table on Wednesday night and were missing yesterday morning.—Mr. P. H. Wellman, residing at Elphinston Circle, has reported that on Wednesday evening he went to his house and left his bicycle at the entrance, an hour later it had disappeared.

BAND PROGRAMME.

BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play at the G. I. P. Railway, Byculla Mechanics' Institute Garden, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	February.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	6	m 6 11	23 11
		9 13 a	25 7
Satur	7	m 7 53	24 1
		10 0 a	26 10
Sun	8	m 9 15	24 10
		10 40 a	28 0
Mon	9	m 10 13	25 10
		11 16 a	29 1
Tues	10	m 11 1	27 0
		11 50 a	29 10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	February.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	6	m 1 52	22 9
		7 31 a	18 1
Satur	7	m 3 12	21 11
		8 33 a	17 4
Sun	8	m 4 1	20 11
		9 27 a	16 5
Mon	9	m 4 40	19 8
		10 15 a	15 6
Tues	10	m 5 15	18 6
		10 59 a	14 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
6 (Friday)	do 7h. 12m.	do 6h. 34m.
7 (Saturday)	do 7h. 12m.	do 6h. 35m.
8 (Sunday)	do 7h. 11m.	do 6h. 35m.
9 (Monday)	do 7h. 11m.	do 6h. 36m.
10 (Tuesday)	do 7h. 10m.	do 6h. 36m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, Feb. 10th, 11h. 4-7m. p.m.; Perigee, 12th 7-0h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 17th 2h. 53-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 25th, 5h. 32-1m. a.m.; Apogee, 28th, 2-7h. p.m.; First Quarter, March 5th, 10h, 33-0m. a.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab...		
do. do. for Calcutta...		
do. do. for Madras...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

OFFICIAL GAZETTE ORDERS.

Lieutenant J. de la Hay Gordon, Assistant Resident, Aden, and Mr. H. Berridge, Chief Engineer of the Aden Port Trust, passed an examination in Arabic, according to the Higher Standard, on the 15th January, 1914.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Govind Krishna Kale to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. F. J. Varley, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Larkana.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Larkana, pending further orders.

The services of Major J. W. H. Lyon, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

The resignation of Mr. G. C. Plinston of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. G. S. Wilson proceeding on leave :—Mr. R. L. McCulloch to be Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. D. MacDonald to act as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. A. S. Holland to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana.

The Rev. J. Aikman Wilson, Chaplain of Byculla, is granted three months' privilege leave in combination with three months' leave on urgent private affairs.

Rev. Canon J. G. S. Syme, Chaplain of Karachi, is granted such a privilege leave as may be due to him on the 9th March, 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, to be Chaplain of Byculla as a temporary measure.

The following appointments are made during the absence on leave of Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins or pending further orders :—Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, to act as Shipping Master, Bombay. Mr. H. Hodgkinson to act as Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay.

Mr. E. L. Moysey I.C.S., to act as Collector of Dharwar vice Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. Prabhakar Chandavarkar is appointed a Probationer in the Imperial Customs Service.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Sir Sassoon David, Bart., resigned.

Mr. Percy Anstey has been appointde Principal of the College of Commerce, Bombay.

Captain D. D. Kamat, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden.

Major A. F. W. King, F.R.C.S. (E), I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District, Physician on the staff of St. George's Hospital, Marine Surgeon and in medical charge of the Elphinstone College.

Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, M D, I.M.S., to be Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay vice Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, C.S.I., retired.

The following appointments vice Major V. B. Bennett, M. B., B.S., (Lond.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., proceeding on leave, are made, pending further orders :—

Major W. D. A. Keys, M.D, B.S. (Dub.), I.M.S, to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

Major L. P. Stephen, M.B., B.Ch. (Abdn.), F.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. and H. (Cantab.), I.M.S., to do duty as Civil Surgeon Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, and Superintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad.

ANOTHER ABSCONDING PAYMASTER.

SEARCH BY NAVAL ESCORT.

The Tinnevelly correspondent of the *Statesman* wrote tant on the 2nd inst :—

Lieutenant Farell and naval escort of six marines have arrived at Tuticorin to search for the paymaster of H. M. S. *Europa*, which arrived in Colombo on Friday last with a new crew for H. M. S. *Hampshire*. The absconder has not yet been traced.

SEASON REPORTS.

The general summary of the Season Reports for the Presidency for the week ended on February 4, 1914 is as follows :—

The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of Poona, Satara, Bijapur and Kolhapur, where they were withering for want of moisture. They were slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, by rats in parts of Kaira, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha, and by east winds in parts of Dharwar. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows :—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	... 20 to 41
Gujarat	... 21 to 42
Konkan	... 22 to 35
Deccan	... 34 to 46
Karnatak	... 32 to 48

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 31st January were 459 in Sholapur and 1,067 in Satara.

THE WEATHER.

SLIGHT RAINFALL IN THE NORTH-EAST.

ABNORMAL HEAT IN CALCUTTA.

[Associated Press.]

Simla, Feb. 5.

A little rain is reported from Assam, East Bengal, the Central Himalayas. The chief falls were:—Cherrapunji, one inch, and Silchar and Mukteshwar 2 1-2.

Another disturbance is approaching North-West India and rain has already commenced in Baluchistan.

The temperature is unusually high over the greater part of North-East India, specially in the neighbourhood of Calcutta where it was from ten to fifteen degrees above normal last night.

Forecast.—Some rain in North-West India; possibly a few showers in Assam and North Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 5th FEB., 1914.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants ready for picking. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—Cotton picking partially begun. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop excellent.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Arrivals early.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cloudy and unseasonable.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants suffering from cold winds. Cotton crop estimate 10 annas.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton plants flourishing.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab. Maximum temperature has fallen and has become normal in the east Punjab; elsewhere it has risen but is still in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has fallen, but is still in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in Sind, but skies remain clear in Rajputana. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Sind, but in defect in the southern half of Rajputana; night temperature is below normal in the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the south-eastern and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Bombay and damper at Mormugao. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Light to moderate cloud has appeared in Sind and this appears to be due to the slightly unsettled conditions noticeable in the Persian area.

No rainfall of importance is likely.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Its n'all since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	77·5	62·8	...	1·68
Muskat (4th) ...	79·5	67·4	...	0·66
Delhi ...	69·2	45·2	...	0·60
Karachi ...	80·7	59·9	...	0·17
Bhuj ...	82·0	54·0	...	0·00
Dwarka ...	77·3	64·7	...	0·00
Verawal ...	82·5	59·9	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	83·9	52·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	84·4	54·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	87·4	60·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	87·4	58·8	...	0·00
Deesa ...	82·2	49·4	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	83·1	68·3	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	85·7	63·9	...	...
Mormugao ...	84·5	69·7	...	...
Karwar ...	84·1	65·6	...	...
Malegaon ...	91·4	52·6	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	88·8	54·3	...	0·16
Poona ...	89·8	52·3	...	...
Sholapur ...	92·3	62·0	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	92·4	66·2	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	87·1	57·8	...	0·82
Madras ...	87·4	63·6	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	85·3	54·7	...	0·34

The *Indian Daily News* says it is believed "in well-informed circles" that His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Bihar and Orissa will shortly take furlough preparatory to retirement, and that the Hon. Sir William Duke will act for him. The same paper adds that it is believed that the Hon. Mr Beatson Bell will shortly be raised to the position of Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, FEB. 6.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

After the Appellate Side Court work is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

889-13.—Madhowji, Morarji Thakersi and Co vs Aga Haji Abder Rehman and Sons, Mulla.
240-13—Matubhai M N Motiwala vs Abdul Rajak Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed.

Short Cause.

11-14—Tyabji Bai Manekbai widow vs Nandlal Thakursidas Wadia.

Long Causes.

884-13—Pandia and Co., Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v Dt. Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadershaw Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Parmanand and Co.
1085-13—Jehangir G H Joshi vs Kesarbai widow Patell.
103-13—Madh K and C. R D Sethna v Tyebji Allibhai and ors, Edg G W and Co.
250-12—Bick M R and Co, Gopinath Premsukdas and ors v Shrikisson Lachmondas and anr, Patell and Ez.
858-13—Amin and Desai, Messrs Ruberdos Narsodesa a firm v Naranji Datyabhai, Motichand and D.
1037-13—Payne and Co, Mahomed bin Abdul Watab Nushar v Mohsur bin Abdulla bin Rajob, Motichand and D.
1063-13—Craigie B and Co, The Bank of India Ltd v Abdool Oziz and Abdula Basama a firm, Payne and Co.
1047-13—Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji Lakhu das and ors v Norarji Virji, Mulla and Mulla.
992-13—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ltd v Ahmed Haji Munji, Edgelow G W and Co.
900-13—Surajmal and Co, Pitamber Padampey and anr, v Meghji Vallabhdas and anr, Unwalla P and P.
1000-13—Bhat K and G Chunilal Krishna Shankee v The Krishna Co Ltd. In person.
994-13—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld v Tulsidas Juggiwandas, Divecha Amin and Desai.
1219-12.—Malvi, Bansidhar Lachminarayan vs Jivalprasad Gaya Prasad, Ardesher.
235-07.—Patell, Jankisondas Rambilas vs Motilal Keshowsha, Surajmal.
68-13.—Payne, The Bombay Hazaz S N Co of India Co Ltd vs Golam Hoosein Esaji Tajbhoy, Bicknell.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

1030-13—Motichand Kesrichand Bhanabhoy vs Darasha Dhunji Shaw.

Long Causes.

433-13—Mirza M and M, Oosman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B
1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin Manecklal and J Patell, and Co.
79-12—Malvi Brijraj Baldevdas vs Bridichand Pruthvijraj Payne.
140-13—D J Mantri Krishnabai widow vs Yeshwant Ragunath Manecklal and Ty.
512-12—Jehangir M and S, Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.
360-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormasji Billimoria, M B Chothia Pest R K and Co.
772-13—Soonderdas and Co, Sobhagchand Nagin-chand v Chandilal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P and P.
767-13—Rustomji and Co, Pestonji Sorabji Master v Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla.
757-13—Bhai K and G, Hirachand Sakaram v Shavchand Dharmsey and ors, Manchersha and N.
809-13—Bick M R and Co, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, a firm Edgelow G W and Co.
630-13—Hiralal and Co, Nanabhai Tullokchand v The Albert Press Co, Ld Little and Co Bhaishanker K and G
637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy v Noor Mahomed Vazeer. Captain and V.
688-13—Soonderdas and Co, Rose Kate Correa v Thomas William De' Almeida, Daphtary F and D
99-13—Smetham B and Co, Bablibai v Dewarkbai, widow and ors, D J Mantri Khanderao L and M.
249-13.—Bhaishankar, The Poona Bank vs Motilal Choonilal, Malvi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., commanding, dated February 5.

Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Head-quarters as early as possible between the hours of 9-0 a.m. and 4-0 p.m. on week days only. Arms and Accoutrements cannot be issued at Head-quarters after 12 noon on 5th instant.

The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m. sharp on Saturday the 7th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning and Night Firing.

The Annual Camp will be held at Colaba from Saturday 7th to Sunday 15th instant; both days inclusive. Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. on Saturday 7th instant and march to Colaba. Cyclists may proceed direct. Dress—Drill order Khaki and Helmets. Rifles (with Slings) and Sidearms. Members should send their bedding to Head-quarters by 10 a.m. on Saturday 7th instant, so that arrangements can be made for transport to Colaba. All kits should be distinctly marked with owner's name and Company. All rifles should have the owner's name plainly written and pasted on the Butt.

There will be a general Meeting of No. 2 Company on Saturday

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices. The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House. Elphinstone Circle.
Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Consols 2½ per cent ...77 3-8+9-16
Exchange on London at Paris F c s ... ...25 18+01
Rentes 3 per cent. ...87 1-2+1-4
Berlin Cheques on London 20 45 1-2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot ...26 1-2—1-8
Do. 2 months hence 26 5-16 —1-8
Closing Tone of silve ...Steady with small buyers
Rupee Paper 3 1 2 per cent...64 1-2+1-8
Exchange on India 30 d'st...
(Bank buying Rate) ...1 3 29-32+132
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan) ...93 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m'st 1 15-16+1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m'st ...1 15-16+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...2 7-8 unchgd
Do, Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...3 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...77 9
Interest day to day loans...1 1-8 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans 1 1-4 unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £390,000.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 2,70,000 " to Bombay.
Rs. 70,000 " to Madras.
4,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta 16·03 Bombay 16·05 and Madras 16·07.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 27,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 44,50,000 " to Bombay.
Rs. 23,70,000 " to Madras.
Rs. 95,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·12.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale, Rs. 1,39,10,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,20,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 5,90,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

PORT SAID, Feb. 4.

P. and O. "Mellin" shipped £205,430 Gold for India.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Bombay mails of 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi this morning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	33,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	40,000
" Exports to Continent ...	31,000

NEW YORK.—
Futures—month of March ...12·31+5
Futures—month of May ...12·06+2

Declined owing to commission house liquidation and advanced on Bull support and short covering.
Spot Cotton ... 12·75 unchgd

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ... 12 13-16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.
Futures—Month of March.. 12·53+4
Futures—Month of May ... 12·57+3

COFFEE.—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 3-8 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 7-8+1-4
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 3-8+1-4

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... ... 12,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp., ... 1,000 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... ...
Total Day's Imports ... 11,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Good business doing—Easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Steady with little doing.
Mid-Americans ...7·05—2
Egyptian F. G. F. ...9·50 unchanged.
New York 11 a.m. ..... { Mar.—12·24 / May —12·03
New York Official noon call, { Mar.—12·22 / May —12·02
New Orleans 10 a.m. ... { Mar.—12·49 / May —12·53

LIVERPOOL. Feb. 4.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
Feb.-Mar ...	6·67—1
Mar.-Apl ...	6·69—1
April-May ...	6.66—1
May-June ...	6.65—2
June-July ...	6.61—2
July-Aug ...	6·57—2
Aug.-Sept ...	6·48—1
Sept.-Oct ...	6·32 unchgd
Oct.-Nov ...	6·23 unchgd
Nov.-Dec ...	6·19+1

LONDON, Feb. 4.

WHEAT.

Wheat Cargoes White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hull.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Nominal.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F...Nominal.
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports ... .
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc... .....
Tone—Easier.
Wheat Afloat for U. Kingdom... .....

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ...3 1 1-4+1-4
Feb.-March—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs ... do.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } 35 1-2—1-8
Victorian ... } Jan.-Feb.
New South Wales ... } Sellers.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— do
Do. Name of Ports— ... do
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ... do
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...53+1-4
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Nominal
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...47 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Value.
Tone—Firm.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

LINSEED.

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...48 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Antwerp
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Nominal
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...47—1 1-2
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ... .
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ... .
Tone—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...42 1-2—1-8
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hamburg
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc ...Done.
Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed... ...£5 17-6—2s. 6d
Months ... ... Feb.-March.
Ports ... ... Hull
Buyers etc. ... ... Sellers
Tone ... ... Quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B...£66 3-4+3-8
Copper Braziers ...£81 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ...6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d. unchgd. Nominal.

ARRIVAL.

"Athamas."

LONDON, Feb. 4

SUGAR.

German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India (double bags) 12 9 3-4+3-4 sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments.. April-August
Tone—Steady.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...11 9 3-4 unchgd Nominal
Months of Shipments ...March
German Beet-root 88 p.c....9 3 unchgd. Sellers —9 5 3-4+1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...Feb.-May.
Tone—Steady rather better demand.
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India ...13 3 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ... Mar.-July.
Tone—Quiet but unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay ...11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.—Value.
Tone—Dull.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18 C and F Calcutta ... 11 3 unchgd Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 11 4 1-2 unchgd Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta ... 12 9 unchgd Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi ... 12 10 1-2 unchgd Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Still nothing doing.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35s. 6d.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow. 36s. 6d.
General Tone of Tallow Auction.. Firm.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

SHEEP SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day weak with a poor demand.
Sheep skins sold 720,000.
Sheep Skins Madras Prime. 2 to 3d. lower.
" " " Medium 1 to 2d. lower.
" " Bombay Ordinary 1-2 to 1d. lower.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb., 5th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value. Rs.	From	Importers.
1 Box Gold Bullion.	Rs. 76,800	London	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	37	41,194
B. B. & C. I. Ry	39	46,285

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 54 lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged.
The Bank rate is also unchanged.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months Credits. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, but few privare bills are offering.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 3-16 May
Do. France Ready	...171 1-4
Do. Marks "	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 3-4
Shanghai do.	...188 1-2
Japan do.	...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 7-8 for cash and the settlement and declined 1-16 early in the day. Slight fluctuations followed and closing rates are as under, the market having improved again just before the close.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 95 15 0
Settlement	...Rs. 95 15 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London was 1-8 lower both for ready and forward, the rates being 26 1-2 and 26 5 1-6 respectively. The market has been quiet but steady during the day with a moderate business passing, and rates close as under for all positions.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs. 23 15 9
Australian Gold	...Rs. 23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs. 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs. 67 7 0
1st Settlement	...Rs. 67 4 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs. 66 15 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs. 76 13 0
1st Settlement	...Rs. 76 10 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs. 76 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

WELD AND Co :—Liverpool :—"Small but steady market at the opening. Some lon; liquidation of old crop and some buying of new crop. Prices steadied on continuance of good spot demand and some callin; of cotton by spinners. Some American straddle buying." New York:—"Market steady. Offerings very limited."

GRUNNING AND CO.":—Market has a sagging tendency owing to large receipts. Spinners are the principal buyers."

PELL BROTHERS :—(New York).—"We are bullish."

REISS BROTHERS :—(Liverpool).—"Don't think prices will go higher for the present."

The American markets closed slightly steadier, futures being 5 and 2 points up in New York, and 4 and 3 points up in New Orleans. The local market opened steadier with good Broach quoted Rs. 283. Later in the day the rate fell to Rs. 281 and it has fluctuated between this and Rs. 283 until the close. There has been a fair business doing in the bazaar in good Broach but otherwise business has been slack. Closing rates are as under; Broach irregular.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	286	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	282 1-2	"
Fine " Wardha Hinganghat...	260	"
" " Nagpur ...	258	"
" " Yeotmal ...	250	"
" " Dhamangaon P. ...	246	"
" " Khamgaon Akola...	238	"
" " Amraoti ...	240	"
" " Khandesh ...	218	"
F. G. " Khandesh ...	210	"
Fine " Muthia ...	213	"
" " Bengal ...	207	"
F. G. Bengal ...	199	"

LIVERPOOL :—

Opening Tone ...	Strong.
Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Total Imports ...	18,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
6·67 unchgd	6·69 unchgd	6·67 +01
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
6·66 +01	6·62 +01	6·58 +01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·47 +01	6·33 +01	6·24 +01

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone... ...	Strong.
Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Total Imports... ...	18,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·67	6·67
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·69	6·69
Apr.-May. ...	6·66	6·67
May-June ...	6·65	6·66
June-July ...	6·61	6·62
July-Aug. ...	6·57	6·58
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·46	6·47
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·32	6·33
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·23	6·24

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 12 0 B.T.
May ... Rs. 8 11 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
Brown Delhi May ... Rs. 8 15 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c.... Rs. 56 0 0
Black Kutni ... Rs. 44 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 2 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 34 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 47 0 0
Small ... Rs. 46 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 15 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
Tone :—Market is quiet but steady. We quote:—
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready. Rs. 5 9 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ... Rs. 5 14 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,560
Bank of India ...	65
Bank of Baroda ...	40
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank ...	15
Eastern Bank ...	79

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance ...	815
Bombay United ...	495
Bombay E. S. & T. C....	pref 174 1-2 / ord. 224
Bombay Burmah T. C....	900 x.d.
Crescent ...	115
Currimbhai ...	225
Colaba Land ...	1,465
David ...	475
Fazulbhai ...	445
Kohinoor ...	750
Khatau Makanji ...	1,385
Maneckji Petit ...	1,980
Bhon-Bhon ...	27 1-2
New Great Eastern ...	225
Nagpur ...	1,865
Swadeshi ...	1,480
Standard ...	1,155
Treacher and Co ...	490
Tata I. & S. Co. ...	ord 75 1-2 / def 132

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	131 1-4
New Berar ...	530
New Mofussil ...	810
Phoenix ...	102 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry...	685
Central Provinces Ry ...	118
Dhond-Baramati Ry ...	119
Sara Sirajgunj Ry ...	25 1-2
Tapti ...	585

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	17,084	Bales.
Wheat ...	4,037	Cwts.
Linseed ...	3,490	"
Rapeseed ...	94	"
Gingellyseed ...	12,953	"
Poppyseed ...	Nil	"
Groundnuts ...	13,070	"
Castorseed ...	3,836	"
Rice ...	3,633	"
Myrabollams ...	5,601	"
Cottonseed ...	34,714	"
Mowraseed ...	65	"
Gram ...	260	"
Jowar ...	5,486	"
Maize ...	Nil	"
Barley ...	Nil	"

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Algerian s—215 cwts oil cake, M Jaferbhoy 1,474 cwts oil cakes, K Devchand and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Algerian s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—1 bale woolen carpets, A Shoostary; 200 lbs tortoise shells, H Visram; 1 case haberdashery, King King and Co; 20 cwts ganja, Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society; 1,700 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Badminton s—5,200 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Manchester Civilian s—10,000 cwts cotton seed, Sanday and Co; 26,000 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 12,500 cwts cotton seed; Ralli Bros.
Braunton s—350 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co; 20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ada s—1,200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,500 tons manganese ore, The C India Mining Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Braunton s—100 bales cotton, 190 bales cotton-waste, 100 bales cottonfly, 28 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.
Liberia s—550 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elswick House s—1,302 bales cotton, Rall Brothers; 65 bales cotton, 312 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros; 3,587 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jiwandas and Co; 100 cwts gum olibanum, 105 cwts gum arabic, P Jethabhoy and Co; 195 cwts gum arabic, S Khetsey and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 803 cwts bone sinews, J Livingstone and Co.
Hasburg s—4 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 15 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—501 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri

FOR VARNA.

Hasburg s—25 bales cotton yarn, The Central India S W and M Co,

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Hasburg s—175 cwts gingillyseed, G Radhakisandas.

FOR GENOA.

Port Said s—2,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 37 cwts gum olibanum, 60 cwts gum arabic, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR NAPLES.

Port Said s—250 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 100 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Karachi Maru s—110 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.
Java Maru s—100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 300 bales cotton, H Gokuldas and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co; 2,100 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.
Austria s—50 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Karachi Maru s—161 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Karachi Maru s—600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Karachi Maru s—900 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji and Co; 4 bales cotton twist, M Amarsey and Co; 481 cwts myrabollams, L Harjeewan.
India s—147 cwts gum bysabole, A H Mawji and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru s—3,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Austria s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—5 bales cotton yarn, Turner Morrison and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 5.

Steamer Nordfarer from Calcutta Agents Greaves Cotton and Co:—5,815 tons Bengal coal.
Steamer Singu from Rangoon Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—365,900 gallons, 1,258 cases kerosine oil, 4,050 drums petrol, 1,055 casks lubricating oil.
Steamer Java Maru from Kobe Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—2,558 bundles rattans, 10 cases glass beads, 5 cases glass bottles, 2 cases lamps, 3,782 bags rice, 130 bales straw board, 4 cases perfumery, 84 bags damar batu, 25 bags sago, 101 bags sago flour, 569 bags betelnuts, 68 cases 100 bales cotton goods, 49 cases cotton yarn, 155 cases silk yarn, 2,051 pieces planks.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ..	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,619	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,06,00,000	6,07,238	500	1,560	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ..	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	90		6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ..	50,00,000k	5,00,000	2,03,355	50	64½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank L'	25,00,000h	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ..	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,539	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£ 32,569	£20	£25	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ..	£33 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	27½	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ..	£100,000	£15,0 0	£7,993	£1	7½	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2 05 ,000	$ 25	£30	31	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00.000k	15,00,000	5,93, 15	50	26	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ..	1,11,125	42,000	6,900	35	25	7½		8	8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500 A } £375,000 B }	£415,000	£30,105	{ £12½ / £12½ }	{ £21½ / £21½ }	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ..	£1,000,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12½	61½	19	37½	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88,153	10,00,000	33,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	680
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	119
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	113
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	575
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	142

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ltd...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	25
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ld...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	27½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12	Dividends p. c. per year. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p.
Ahmedabad mino and Weavin Co.	Dunchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	830	140	32-3	53-4	51-5	4	n
Bombay Flournd O Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutan and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	..	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,494	67,19,225	100	240	89,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-14-5	100	1,435	3,313-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000s	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	250	8213-15-5	...	...	..	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{ 500 / 250	1,855	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld .	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	111½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	170•	1,28,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	...	8½	4
Express Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	S. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11-	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000c	...	250	437½	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullockohand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,21,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,065	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,82,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,50,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	745	9442-15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,380 x. d.	7,036-4-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gooculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1,138 x. d.	33016 1-	17	16	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,00,500	...	60,75,955	44,58,815	1,000	...	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gooculdas Spg. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gooculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,170	...	25	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,04,500	13,42,000	500	935	267-4-4	10	10		12	1015
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockohand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	162½	26,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,75,000	...	1,000	840	2,72,214	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Gooculdas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2978,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,358-4-3 Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg and Wg. Co. Ld. (P.)	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld	11,15,900g	...	7,59,933	23,22,366	...	60	3,15,719	6	...	..	...	...
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	250	275 x.d.	8,861	4	...	..	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	23,0 ,00.	22,65,799	250	310	4,245	...	7	41-.	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000g	575	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53,556	...	1,00	475 x. d.	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,22 1-11-5	9 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12ps
The Dhulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ENGLISH CUP-TIE.

EIGHTY PEOPLE INJURED BY FALLING WALL.

LONDON, Feb. 4

In the replayed English Cup-tie between Sheffield Wednesday and Wolverhampton Wanderers, the former won by one goal to nil.

During the match a wall fell and buried many spectators. Sixteen were conveyed to hospital where one of them lies in a critical condition.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The wall which fell at the football match was a new one, and collapsed under pressure of the crowd. Eighty persons were injured, three being in a critical condition. The match was continued, but the Wolverhampton goalkeeper collapsed on seeing the accident and was unable to resume play.—Reuter

[Sheffield Wednesday will now meet Brighton and Hove in the third round.]

BOMBAY RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

The following are the horses left in for the Eighth Extra Meeting to-morrow :—

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile :—Kempion 10st 5lbs, Mayfowl 9st 8st, Dalmatia 9st 4lbs, Wayward and Wild 7st 12lbs, Forfeit 7st 8lbs, Smirk 7st 11b, Bachelor's Knot, 6st 12lbs, Flying Fish 6st, and North 6st.

THE NEWMARET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs :—Kempion 10st 7lbs, Dalmatia 9st 6lbs, Keerit, 8st 13lbs, Bachelor's Knot 7st 11b, Tartania 7st, Impecunious 6st, and Sly Kiss 6st.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 mile :—Mexico 9st 13lbs, Somsam 9st 5lbs, Harry Johnson 9st 11b, British King, 8st 9lbs, Bhatty Chief 8st 5lbs, Ajmer 8st 4lbs, Noor-ul-Malik 8st 2lbs, Good Gold 7st 11lbs, Last Chance 7st 11lbs, Kokab 7st, 11lbs, Guinea Merchant 7st 9lbs, Rashat 7st 9lbs, Golden Ducat 7st 8lbs, Welcome 7st 7lbs, Seaman 7st 7lbs, and Rashid Pasha 7st 3lbs.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs:—Sweden 9st 10lbs, Rean 9st, British King 8st 13lbs, Solar Star 8st 13lbs, Burg 8st 12lbs, Lord Rosebrry 8st 8lbs, Moonspot 8st 5lbs, Fadi 8st 2lbs, Mat-hat-Baig 8st 2lbs, Castaway 8st, Grey Ghost II 7st 13lbs, Dilkush 7st 12lbs, Maidania 7st 8lbs, and Ben Hur 7st 7lbs.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE —Division I—Distance 6 furlongs:—Old China 9st 4lbs, Small Diamond 8st 11lbs, Aden 8st 11lbs, Ata Allah 8st 11lbs, Aiwar 8st 10lbs, Mutar 8st 8lbs, Mulberry 8st 7lbs, Grecna 8st 6lbs, Longboat 8st 5lbs, Hurbit 8st 5lbs, Dhaidan 8st 4lbs, Turkish General 8st 3lbs, Lot 8st 3lbs, Safi 8st, Red Wood 8st, and American Spot 8st, Division II.—Malayeb 9st 3lbs, Flying Bird 9st 3lbs, President 9st 2lbs, Lucifer 9st 11b, Saood 9st 11b, Mars 8st 12lbs, Jack London 8st 10lbs, Little King 8st 9lbs, Miss Nagashi 8st 7lbs, Dhahemsee 8st 5lbs, Bahrain Girl 8st 11b, Aflatoon 7st 13lbs, Beethoven 7st 11lbs, and Royalist 7st 10lbs.

THE WELLESLEY PLATE.—Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs :—Ace of Hearts 9st 10lbs, Progress 8st 9lbs, Kaiser 8st 7lbs, Maurice 8st 4lbs. Thunder 8st 3lbs, Arrem 8st 3lbs, Vulture 8st 1lb, Conspirator 8st, Faleh Khan 7st 13lbs, Lotus 7st 12lbs, Good Star 7st 12lbs, Ambassador 7st 10lbs, Jemadar 7st 10lbs, Present 7st 9lbs, Pepul 7st 9lbs, Crisis 7st 9lbs, Guldasta 7st 7lbs. Division II.—Engine 9st, Jingle 8st 13lbs, Antonis 8st 13lbs, Vindication 8st 13lbs, Baltic 8st 10lbs, Sayaar 8st 10lbs, Nayal Pasha 8st 8lbs, Red Flag 8st 7lbs, Puma 8st 7lbs. Columbus 8st 7lbs, Black Sea 8st 7lbs, English Spot 8st 7lbs, Battle 8st 7lbs, Sherali 8st 7lbs, Bin Rashid 8st 4lbs, Hongkong 8st 4lbs, Rejh Allah 8st, Sayel 7st 13lbs, Durban 7st 12lbs, Monitor 7st 12lbs, Economy 7st 12lbs.

BOMBAY HUNT.

ANOTHER GOOD MORNING.

There was again a small field of 40 at the meet yesterday at Santa Cruz, among whom were three ladies, and another morning's excellent sport was enjoyed.

Moving off from the flats, Mr. Ash, who is still acting master, took the pack towards Sahar; on the way there hounds picked up a scent, which they followed mute for a while, but as they could make nothing of it they were whipped off, and the route to Sahar continued.

Arriving there, the covers on the far side of the village were drawn, and before long a jack was set up, which broke for the Bomanwadi Valley, taking the field across good going until the Bapnullah was reached near the Andheri Road. A difficult crossing allowed the pack to leave the field for a time. Carrying on over the Andheri Road the jack made for the backwater, which he struck at an unpleasant spot, and not caring to cross there, turned towards the stone bridge where he got over dryshod and making his way across the Vihar Road, tried to shake off his persuers on the slopes of the stony hill beyond. Hounds, however, pressed him down into the Powai Valley and taking his way along, he was at one time very near the high Powai Hill, but changing his mind turned for the Aloes near the Lake. After some very thick going the pack rolled him over among the Aloes and so ended another excellent run, again a long distance from home.

The meet on Sunday will be at Wakola.

CALCUTTA BOOKMAKER'S DEATH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Mr. James Pymm, the well known Calcutta bookmaker, died last evening from heart trouble.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

The first match in the Bombay Gymkhana Ladies' doubles handicap was played off yesterday afternoon, when a very level match resulted in Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside (+ 15) defeating Mrs. Portlock and Miss Ginn by two sets to one. Both couples played well, Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside winning the first set, 6-4, and Mrs. Portlock and Miss Ginn the second, 6-3. The third set, however, was won fairly easily by Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside, who took the first four games, and although Mrs. Portlock and Miss Ginn played a good up-hill game, the handicap was just too much for them and they lost, 6-1.

RESULT:—

Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs scr. Mrs. Moberly and Mrs. Busch +15·3	
Miss Osborne and Miss A. Osborne +15·3 Mrs. Porrie and Mrs. Margobouth +15·3	
Mrs. Cave and Mrs. Cocke +15 Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. Reynolds —30	
Mrs. Portlock and Miss Ginn scr. Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside +15	Miss Nelson & Miss Greenside

LAWN TENNIS.

PROPOSED ALTERATION IN SERVICE RULE.

The second of the series of tournaments to be held on the Riviera was concluded last Saturday (January 10) on the Carlton Courts at Cannes, writes a correspondent to a Home paper. The entry was not a numerically strong one, but the fact that is included the world's champion, Mr. A. F. Wilding, made the meeting more interesting that its predecesor, and was no doubt responsible for the attendance of the Duchess of Marlborough and Lord Charles Beresford.

Just as in the last few tournaments he has participated in, notably the London Covered Court Championships at Queen's Club and the World's Covered Court Championships at Stockholm, Wilding showed himself to be almost in a class by himself. Mr. F. G. Lowe, the winner of the previous meeting on the Beau Site Courts, was his opponent in the final on the Carlton Courts, and his efforts resulted in the figures 4—1—2, these being the respective games he secured in the three sets in the order named against Wilding. Lowe's form varies little, and it may be safely assumed that the champion was in fairly good trim. It is a singular fact that Wilding who has now held the championship for fouryears, should have rather improved than gone back in his game. One would have thought that with standing out as holder in the championship, and with few players to extend him anywhere, his play would have suffered; but the weaknesses that were apparent in his game but two or three years ago, even when he held the championship, have disappeared, and it must be agreed on all sides that he has never played so consistently well as in the last twelve months. Wilding, has no doubt been at considerable pains and trouble not only to keep himself absolutely fit, but to perfectall those strokes in which there were previously signs of defects. He had the satisfaction of carrying off the triple event at the meeting, for with the American, Mr. Craig Biddle, as his partner, he easily vanquished Messrs. F. G. Lowe and Myers in the Doubles, and in the Open Mined Doubles with Mlle. S. Lenglen he defeated Myers and Mrs. Winch in the final.

TENNIS LEGISLATION.

With respect to legislative affairs, an alteration is proposed in the service rule, and the matter is to come up for discussion at the meeting of delegates in Paris at the end of February or early in March. The only difference to the present service law proposed, is that the foot, which is permitted to be raised, must be replaced behind the base line before either foot is placed on the court, instead of allowing, as hitherto, the foot to be replaced on the court. The effect, should the new rule come into force, will be to make the server take his stand farther away from the base line than at present, and he will in consequence lose that valuable fraction of time in getting up to the net to volley. For some time the foot-fault rule has been openly transgressed by a number of players, some gaining an advantage by this, others not.

The difficulty of enforcing the rule from the umpire's chair alone is obvious. The linesman has an easier task, but it is not possible to get linesmen for every important match. The proposed alteration is evidently framed to make the duties of umpires and linesmen easier. It may do so, but it may also entail some hardship on those players, who have habitually observed the present rule, by minimising the effectiveness of their service, and subsequent volley. In a single, even with the server slightly foot-faulting, there is a good margin of the court in which he may be passed, and should the striker-out fail to pass him at the first attempt he will not unlikely be given further chances of doing so. By making it easier still, for the striker-out to pass the incoming volleyer, there may be a tendency to revert more to monotonous base-line play, for it is not unlikely that the server, seeing that he will have more ground to cover, will prefer to play his opponent from the base, rather than run the risk of repeated failures in follows-up to the net.

In any case, the proposed new service rule cannot become law till the next annual general meeting at the end of the year. In the meanwhile, it will be well for players to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal before finally committing themselves to its acceptance. It is hardly surprising to see that "American Lawn Tennis" is very strongly opposed to the suggested change.

SOCIAL SIDE OF THE M.C.C. TOUR.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

PLAYERS IN PYJAMAS AT A RECEPTION.

The Hon. L. H. Tennyson, the brilliant young batsman who is a member of the M.C.C. team, makes some interesting comments on South African towns in his letters home, and incidentally throws some light on the comparative failure of some of our prayers, who have yet to become accustomed to matting wickets. The team are being treated in the most hospitable fashion, but, says the *Standard*, it is amusing to read that at Grahamstown the players were in pyjamas when received by the Mayor. In the course of his letters Mr. Tennyson says :—

On November 19 we all raced at breakneck speed in six cars to see the Congo Caves, 20 miles from Oudtshoorn in the Zwartsberg Mountains. They are rather like the Jendan Caves in New South Wales. When we arrived we donned pyjamas, as it was hot inside the caves. We entered first a huge cavern and then wandered tumbling on for about a mile-and-a-half. Through one hole we had all to wriggle on our stomachs. The stalactites and stalagmites are wonderful, and they assume marvellous shapes and colours, some of them looming out of the darkness like great ghosts. There is no electric light in the Congo Caves, but by the aid of candles and magnesium wire we were able to grope our way along. At one spot we had to descend a rope ladder, very slippery from the damp. As we were wearing rubber shoes it was hazardous work, and we were not sorry when we got to the bottom. There are numbers of wild baboons running about in the Zwartsberg Mountains. We left Oudtshoorn by the 5.40 p.m. train for Port Elizabeth and arrived at noon after a night's journey. We stayed at the club.

A WONDERFUL BOWLER.

On Friday, November 21, we started our match against the Cape Province. Hobbs played a wonderful innings of 170. I and other players have not yet got used to the matting wickets, although our team have been so far successful. We got the Cape Province out for 60 in their second innings, thanks to the clouds of dust, which baffled the batsmen, and, of course, also to the admirable bowling of Barnes, Rhodes, and Relf. Barnes is a wonderful bowler. He absolutely ties up the bastmen, who hardly know whether they are playing cricket or football. On Saturday, November 22, after the match, they gave us a public banquet, and Douglas and I had to speak, Douglas, as usual, made a good speech, and they expected me to try a little. "Tennysonian" humour. Next day Douglas and I went to Humewood, where we bathed in the sea morning and afternoon, and afterwards lay on the beach to dry ourselves. I had a regular sun-bath, which was most invigorating after the constant travelling and playing cricket, which is really tiring work.

RESULT OF OVERSLEEPING.

On Tuesday morning we arrived in Grahamstown at 6 a.m. We had overslept ourselves in the train, and consequently when the Mayor came down to receive us at the station we were still in pyjamas. We hurriedly dressed, and went to Steinmann's Hotel. Troy Difford, the South African manager, a capital fellow, took me to a pleasant luncheon with one of his friends. My host shewed me Kruger's coat-of-arms, which had been taken from behind Kruger's chair in the Parliament House on the day that the British troops entered Pretoria. The coat-of-arms from the Parliament House of the Orange Free State is, he told me, in the Whitehall Museum.

On Tuesday evening, November 25, the South Africans gave us another public banquet, and I had to speak again. Grahamstown, the South Africans say, is like an English village. At all events, it is a very pretty place, surrounded by pine clad hills. Tiny as it is, this town is most interesting, and we made the acquaintance of many kind-hearted people.

We won our match easily at Grahamstown and left for East London on Thursday, November 27, at 7 p.m. and arrived the following day at 6 p.m., a distance of 120 miles, Owing to the wonderfully quick travelling out here the journey took us all this time! Between Port Beaufort and East London there are more Kaffir villages close together than anywhere else in South Africa. As you are probably aware, all the Kaffirs are sent out of the white men's towns at a certain hour in the evening, and return to their own villages, generally just outside the towns. The country was absolutely littered with kraals. Every village has its own chief, and there is a head chief over all the petty chiefs. The townsmen are never allowed to sell the Kaffirs drink or firearms, but the Kaffirs somehow or other often manage to get hold of a drink.

WICKET DIFFICULTIES.

On arriving at East London we drove straight to the Beach Hotel, 50 yards from the sea. I think that this is one of the prettiest places we have seen so far; the hotel is excellent and the manager a capital fellow. Almost all the waiters at the clubs and hotels are Indians, and the housemaids are Kaffir women. They employ hardly any Kaffir men as servants. In the evening we amused ourselves at the town hall listening to a Kaffir choir, who sang very well, all English songs. On Saturday rain fell, but at two o'clock the sun shone out, and we started our match against the Border team, which we won by an innings and 132 runs. These matting wickets are decidedly difficult. The ball turns so much quicker than in England, and gets up much higher and faster. It is hard to get it away owing to the roughness of the outfield. On Saturday evening a promenade concert was given us in the marine gardens near the beach, and we were introduced to the mayor. East London, by the way, is a place par excellence for the exportation of wool. On Sunday morning several of us went surf bathing, which was too delicious for anything. The beach was crowded with bathers.

It is very unsafe to get out of one's depth on this shore, as the back-wash is so great. I did once or twice, but being a strong swimmer I came to no harm, but three boats had to be put out to rescue weak swimmers. If once you were carried outside the breakers, the sharks would do for you. During the afternoon of Sunday we were all taken in motor cars to Gnobie, about ten miles from East London. After Monday's cricket a performance was given in our honour at the Vaudette Theatre, or rather Picture Palace We saw ourselves in the cinematograph, playing cricket. On Tuesday evening we left for King William's Town arriving at 10 p.m.

"DEVOURED" BY MOSQUITOS.

The mosquitos were dreadful the first night, and we were devoured. It was the first time they had been troublesome since we landed. December 3 we began our return match with the Border. We again won the toss, and I went in first wicket down. The pitch was turf covered with matting, and there was constant howling wind, with rain. I was lucky enough to make 66 runs on the bumpy ground, the M.C.C. side altogether making a total of 204, the match ending in a draw. We went to a charming little dance on Friday, December 5. We caught an early train at 8.15 for East London again, where we arrived at 10-40. We again had a surf-bath and a sun-bath. In the evening, through bathing in the sun, we had sore shoulders, but the soreness passed off the following morning.

After lunching at the Beach Hotel we all went down to the wharf, about a mile up the river, and embarked on a tug which took us to the mail steamer Briton *en route* for Durban. It was very rough while we were on the tug, and when we reached the Briton we had to be hauled up on board in baskets, eight persons in a basket. We had quite a calm passage. The mayor and corporation, as well as about thirty other magnates, came on board to welcome us. Douglas, Hobbs, Strudwick, and I were then taken for a drive round Durban by Mr. Siedle the president of the Durban Cricket Union. This is quite a delightful place, a kind of South African Torquay. Great, broad, asphalte-paved streets, wonderfully good roads, and the vegetation more tropical than in the other towns we have seen, beautiful palms and willows, etc., all about.

"PRETTY NERVOUS WORK."

We drove past the cricket ground, where we play the Port match next Saturday. It will be pretty nervous work, playing in my first Test match, but one must not think of trifling things like nerves in cricket. We also passed the racecourse, which is most picturesque. Everyone, I imagine, can see the races without paying, as it is all open except for a rail which runs round the course. We left Durban at 5 50.p. m. for Maritzburg for the match with Natal. On our way a great thunde storm came on and the lightning effects were beautiful, Maritzburg is only 2,000ft. above the sea level. Our train was the Johannesburg express and was packed with people the last half-dozen carriages being filled with a Gilbert and Sullivan theatrical company. Arriving at 9-30 p m., we were met by a large crowd on the platform, and the usual speeches were made.

This place and Durban are the only two towns where I have seen rickshaws. They tell me that the rickshaw boys only last about five years. They die of consumption owing to running all day and dragging these vehicles. On Monday, the 8th, we went to the cricket ground at eleven, the match with Natal, starting at noon. The matting was too long by a foot at each end, and Douglas had to have it cut back to two or three inches from the popping-crease. When we had played ten minutes—after getting a wicket down for ten runs—it commenced to pour with rain, and it did not cease for the remainder of the day. The crowd were vexed that we did not proceed with playing in the drizzle, but Douglas was firm, and would not play longer as the ground was soaking and the ball like a sponge. Our team of thirteen is too few, as Douglas tol l us in his speech on board the Saxon at Southampton. Robinson has gone, Hearne is ill, and Barnes not particularly well. We have met several of the Staffordshire Regiment, who are quartered here—such capital fellows. This is an extraordinary climate; the rain has been pouring consistently, and it has been as cold as winter, and we have had to wear sweaters all the time, when a few days ago, at Durban and East London, we were roasting with temperatures of 100deg.

A STRANGE TIGER STORY.

The following curious story from Pranburi is published in the *Singapore Free Press* :—A few days ago a small boy living in the district found a nice kitten in the jungle and began playing with it. While he was doing so, his father, who was out gathering firewood, came along and was astounded at finding that what the youngster had taken for a kitten was a tiger cub. On being told this the boy picked up a piece of wood and struck the cub on the head, killing it. Then, fearing that the tigress would come along, the father got his child up a tree, tied him there and climbed up himself. A short time afterwards the tigress came along and, seeing the dead cub and the people in the tree, tried to spring at them. The father struck at the animal with his heavy jungle knife and the first blow he got home so disabled the animal that it lay down and shortly afterwads died.

ALL-ENGLAND TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual championship meeting of the All-England Lawn Tennis Association, which includes the championships of the world on grass, is to be held on a date corresponding with last year's events, the third week in June, commencing June 22. Last year A. F. Wilding successfully defended his title against Maurice McLoughlin (America), his challenger, while Mrs. Larcombe was prevented from defending her title in the challenge round with Mrs. Lambert Chambers, owing to an accident. H. Roper Barrett and C. P. Dixon retained their title against a strong German pair, F. W. Rahe and H. Kleinschroth, while Mrs. McNair and Miss Boothby won the Ladies' Doubles and Hope Crisp and Mrs. C. O. Tuckey, the Mixed Doubles.

EX RAJ MANAGER'S CLAIM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA Feb. 5

The late manager of the Dumraon Raj has instituted a suit in the Sub-Judge's Court at Arrah against Maharaja Kesho Prosad Singh, of Dumraon, for a declaration that he is entitled to a pension of Rs 500 per month.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE FUTURE POLICY OF BRITAIN.

WHAT GERMANY IS DOING.

Professor M. Bonn, of Munich University, read an interesting paper to the Royal Colonial Institute, in mail week, on "German Colonial Policy." Lord Milner presided, and in the course of a short speech compared the relative positions of Germany and England in relation to Colonial policy, and pointed out how their common interests might be advanced. Professor Bonn said that Germany ruled a Colonial Empire five times as big as the Fatherland, with about 14 million natives. She ruled them not always very wisely and not yet very effectively everywhere; but she ruled them without very great efforts. She had, of course, wasted money occasionally. She had had an extremely costly war in South-west Africa on which about £20,000 000 were spent. There had been native risings and extremely silly European settlement schemes, but everything taken together (war costs, loans, &c.) the total expenditure for the last twelve years had been only £70,000,000 or not quite £6,000,000 a year. Germany, however, had merely scratched the surface of the real Colonial problem.

Continuing, Professor Bonn said that to get a just appreciation of German colonial policy one must remember the difficulties she had to fight. Whilst Germany was developing colonies, she had to develop Germany as well. If Germany did not want to sacrifice home development to colonial venture, she had, so to speak, to stint her colonies. She started chartered companies to relieve her of the responsibility of developing the new countries. They had a ludicrously small capital, and failed accordingly. Germany had not got the class of men she wanted for the colonies she owned. The German peasant, who successfully colonised a large part of the world, was not the ideal settler for Africa, for Africa was not a peasants' country. It wanted men with capital and with the capacity of managing native races.

A WRONG CONCEPTION.

Proceeding, Professor Bonn said: "Germany started on her colonial career with a mainly continental past. She uses brains and capital in home industries, frustrating thereby colonial possibilities. She protects, moreover, her agriculture against the competition of her own colonies. She shuts out their meat and their grain. She taxes even rice and maize as possible competitors to home-grown oats and barley. We started, last, not least, with a wrong conception of colonial possibilities. We wanted to build up on African soil a new Germany and create daughter-States as you have done in Australia and in Canada. We carried this idea to its bitter end. We tried it in South-west Africa and produced a huge native rising, causing the loss of much treasure and many lives. We tried to assume to ourselves the functions of Providence, and we tried to exterminate a native race, whom our lack of wisdom had goaded into rebellion. We succeeded in breaking up the native tribes, but we have not yet succeeded in creating a new Germany. Though we hope that we have laid solid foundations at last for its future development, our own action has shown the futility of our own ideals. There are still some dreamers—they were rather noisy during the Morocco crisis—who wanted to plant a new German nation amongst but, as they presume, extremely friendly, Moroccan tribes, who are supposed to want nothing better than to be ousted from their lands by German infidels. But their policy did not prevail and cannot prevail. By taking from France a broad strip of admittedly tropical country, the German Government have shown plainly enough that their idea of colonisation is not a policy of settlement, but one of commercial exploitation. The fact that a colonial secretary who had advocated the impossible policy of white settlements in Africa with unflinching courage sent in his resignation before the bargain was concluded, can be looked upon as a dramatic end of the fight between two schools of colonial ideas." "Colonial expansion," he added, "could become one of the great bonds binding nations together." (Cheers).

SOMETHING TO LEARN.

Viscount Milner expressed, on behalf of the Institute, his appreciation of the compliment paid to it by the speaker in making a special journey to London to lay his views before them. With regard to the subject of his address, it was impossible to exaggerate its magnitude or its importance. Great Britain had had a long and very diversified experience as a colonising country. Germany was comparatively a newcomer in the Colonial field, but having entered it she had thrown herself into an unfamiliar task with the greatest thoroughness and energy. It would be a mistake to think that the United Kingdom had nothing to learn from her experiences in that field, as she undoubtedly and admittedly had something to learn from our long history as a colonising people, proud as we are of our long record in that respect. That was especially the case with regard to our tropical, and especially our African, possessions. Dependencies of this character were coming very rapidly to the front, and attaining an importance which was never dreamed of in the times of our fathers. Twenty years ago we hardly thought about them; now, countries like Nigeria or the Sudan were assuming a very great importance and looming large on our Imperial horizon. Their economic importance had become very great indeed.

But we could not think exclusively of their economic development. That would never go very far, and it certainly would never rest on any solid foundation, without the goodwill and without a just, humane, and enlightened policy in dealing with their teeming native population. He thought he might say that in the rivalry of the various European nations to develop their tropical possessions, that nation would in the long run be the most successful which exhibited the greatest wisdom in its efforts to promote the welfare and the progress and the contentment of its subject peoples. (Cheers).

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Friday, 6th February, 1914.

GENERAL SMUTS' DEFENCE.

GENERAL SMUTS has opened the case, in the Union House of Assembly, for the defence of the Indemnity Bill intended to cover the period in which martial law was maintained in parts of South Africa, in connection with the situation brought about by the recent strike. While it may be necessary still to suspend judgment on some of the points raised, it must, nevertheless, be obvious, after perusal of the telegraphed summary of the Minister's speech, that the Government were faced by two serious crises which followed each other in quick succession. These were the outcome, so it is alleged, "of the clear intention of the Labour leaders to goad the Government into actions that would promote their aims for a general strike." It would seem scarcely necessary to say that this charge is as grave as any that could be made against a movement of discontent, and, if it were established, would be sufficient to show that the leaders of the South African Labour party were determined, not only to force from the State as employers practically new terms of service, but to coerce the responsible Ministers of the State into a position from which there could have been no retreat, and to subject the people of the country to the domination of mob law. General Smuts appears to have stated his case with concise and impressive definiteness. He described to the House the preliminary negotiations between the Government and the strike leaders, and said the latter never contemplated a settlement, that their attitude was high-handed and offensive throughout, and that they clearly intended to goad the Government into actions that would promote their aims for a general strike. He reiterated that the object of the Trades Federation was to starve the country into submission, and he said that the organisers little knew how limited were the supplies in the interior, and how easily the country could have been brought to a condition of starvation. Assuming that General Smuts had just warrant for his statements—and to gauge their value, the circumstances in which they were made must be remembered—it is impossible to conceive a situation that could be more menacing to the people of the country to whom, as Mr. Justice Wessels observed in the Supreme Court at Durban last week, the Ministers were responsible. Two courses were open to the latter: unconditional surrender to a band of agitators, who already had scorned the law and all it involved, or instantly to crush them and thus destroy the menace that peremptorily threatened social order and the peace and well-being of every citizen in the Union. The South African Ministers had before them the lessons derived from similar situations that had arisen in the Mother Country, in some of which lawlessness had been checked by the summary interposition of armed force, and others in which the application of that remedy had been delayed with regrettable results; and it would be harsh, indeed, to criticise them for adopting the course they did. But, independently of the statement made on behalf of the Ministry, ample evidence has been adduced by trained, and independent observers, who were on the spot, of acts of extreme lawlessness committed by the strike leaders and those whom they controlled. No secret was made of the fact that the latter had endeavoured to paralyse the entire resources of the country by "holding up" the railways; and when they found that loyal railwaymen refused to submit to intimidation and coercive measures, recourse was had to the abominable devices of anarchy and attempted assassination as part of, what appeared to be, a carefully planned campaign. But what must be regarded as the strongest piece of evidence in favour of the Ministers, was the attitude of the people. Defence forces, composed entirely of citizens, were forthcoming, wherever they were required, and their services were rendered voluntarily to the State with a cheerfulness and a lack of reserve that recorded an unmistakable verdict on the policy adopted by the Government. The question which the House of Assembly is requested to answer is, was the establishment of martial law, with all its consequences, in certain districts in Natal, in the Orange Free State and in the Transvaal, justified by the conditions that prevailed at the time? If those who lead public opinion in the Union are given the opportunity of doing so, we believe they will affirm that the Ministry adopted the only course that was consistent with public safety, and that if they had failed to avail themselves of the military forces placed at their disposal, they would have been guilty of a grave breach of public trust. Questions referring to the deportation of the Labour leaders have already been raised, and not much doubt has been thrown on the dictum pronounced by Mr. Justice Wessels, already briefly referred to, that their expulsion from the country had not the sanction of law. At the same time, the Judge declared that the Ministers were responsible to the country, and as that would appear to be the only tribunal now competent to pronounce on the subject, there is not much likelihood of a verdict adverse to the Union Government being passed. Of course, the Indemnity Bill, when it has passed through the South African Parliament, must receive the Royal Assent before it can become law, and the English Labour leaders have already demanded that this shall be withheld; but in Britain many things are demanded which are not conceded, and the chances that this particular claim will be granted must be weighed against the opinions already expressed by leading representatives of the Government and of the Opposition. These justify the belief that no official action which would convey the slightest imputation on the course followed by the Union Ministers, will be taken by the Imperial authorities; and, in view of the grave issues involved in the struggle, which, happily, was terminated before the campaign of violence was fully developed, we think it will be agreed that the matter may be permitted to be closed with the passage of the Bill now before the House of Assembly.

A VITAL BRITISH PROBLEM.

EUGENICS, as the cult has come to be understood, has almost been done to death by the wild extravagancies of its advanced advocates, but there was issued in London, in mail week, an official document that will attract serious attention. Quite distinct from the fact that, like the rest of Europe, the rate of increase in births in the United Kingdom is decreasing, Volume X of the Report on the Census of 1911 in England and Wales, shows a large increase in the insanity rate, especially in the case of persons under the age of fifteen. It was calculated that, in 1911, the number suffering from insanity was 161,993. It was shown, further, that the rate of insanity had progressively increased since 1871, and that in 1911, taking all ages together, 4,491 persons in every million of the population were insane, an increase of 10·1 per cent. in the rate compared with the census figures of a decade earlier. In regard to other infirmities which impose a permanent handicap on the sufferers, the statistics are not so striking, perhaps; but, nevertheless, they are grave enough, and indicate, with one exception, increases on previous enumerations. For example, in regard to blindness, 1 person in 1,370 was blind compared to 1 in every 1,235 in 1901. The enumeration of the deaf, other than deaf-mutes, was made for the first time in 1911, so that no comparison is possible; but it may be regarded as noteworthy that while 610 males per million were returned as deaf, the females numbered 860 per million. Of the deaf and dumb, the males outnumbered the females, the rate per million being 468 and 373, respectively. The proportion of deaf and dumb was the lowest recorded since 1871, and the improvement had been progressive in both sexes, the only satisfactory feature in the entire returns. But to refer again to the subject of insanity, it was shown that in children under the age of 15, on the date of the census, 823 in every million were afflicted, which was an increase in percentage of 30 8, while an increase of 15·1 was also recorded between the ages of 15 and 25. No attempt was made in the Report to state the causes, but the explanation has been advanced elsewhere that persons are now registered as insane and kept under control who thirty years ago remained at home with their friends. The question, however, is a highly important one and further light upon it would be of great value.

Notes of the Day.

The presentation of white gloves to a judge when there are no criminal cases to be tried before him is always a picturesque incident. It is a somewhat common occurrence at Home; but although the custom has accompanied British justice to India, the criminal tendencies of certain classes of the people seldom permit it to be put into practice. Such a presentation, however, has just been made to the Sessions Judge at Salem in the Madras Presidency, and it is said that a similar incident once occurred at the Madras High Court. On no occasion in Bombay has there been a blank calendar for the criminal sessions and, judging from the number of cases which is usually presented, there would seem to be little hope that there ever will be.

The most maladroit party in Great Britain to-day are the militant suffragettes, who have done more to retard the movement, which has in view the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women, than its most pronounced opponents. Many members of the House of Commons, belonging to all the parties, believe conscientiously that the movement should prevail; but if the extremists, to use a word that has been adopted in this country, pursue their present insane propaganda of lawlessness, the sympathies of the best friends of the movement will inevitably be alienated. The telegram published this morning describes another series of wanton and insensate crimes, and it was one of the women's most devoted champions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom this "warm welcome" was extended.

An unusual feature of the annual meeting of the Calcutta Football Club, the other day, was the adoption of a resolution that in future the ground would be lent for charity matches only on three occasions in the same season. Football clubs, as a rule, adopt a generous attitude towards charitable institutions, and the Calcutta organisation is no exception. In the past, however, undue advantage has been taken of its kindness. Its ground has so constantly been in request for charity matches that its own programme has been interfered with seriously. Last season on one occasion the club received only one day's notice that the replay of a match was desired, and it now stipulates that in future a fortnight's notice of any match must be given. The club continues to be in a strong financial position, having a balance in hand of over Rs. 10,000.

An instance of the manner in which in these days the East keeps abreast of the times is afforded by Calcutta which, in its seventh motor fire-engine, has purchased an appliance of the most recent type. It includes several important improvements, among them being a device for using power from the propelling engine for working the pumps. Another novel feature is a searchlight which is detachable and attached to a cable so that it can be taken into a building or used to light the operations of the Brigade. The engine also has a "first-aid" cylinder containing fifty gallons of water, and operated by compressed carbonic acid gas. This enables the Brigade to attack a fire immediately on arrival without waiting for the main pump to get to work. By this means, it is claimed, a very large number of fires could be extinguished before they assumed serious proportions.

The Amir of Afganistan in abolishing punishment by torture or mutilation is putting an end to sentences of a kind which he himself, it is alleged, has been in the habit of passing. The only court at Kabul for both civil and criminal purposes is held by the Ruler. It does not sit at regular intervals, but only occasionally when the number of prisoners for trial has accumulated to several hundreds, and it happens to be the Amir's pleasure to dispose of some of them. Then a Court is held under a big shamiana and, if all accounts are true, such sentences as the amputation of the hand (for thieving) or of the tongue (for lying) or pulling out the beard have been frequent. These were always carried out on the spot in the Amir's presence, and even if a man were sentenced to death he was taken only a short distance away and hanged immediately.

The fact that the Madras fish-canning industry which, until recently, was carried on as an experimental measure by Government at Calicut, has now reached a stage when it is possible to can fish on a commercial scale, leads the *Sind Gazette* to ask if "the Government of Bombay have any thought of putting Mr. Punnett on special duty to organise a fish-canning industry for Karachi." The success of the Madras venture, as our contemporary suggests, was due to the interest displayed by Sir Frederick Nicholson; but as his work in connection with the Madras fisheries developments, so it is understood, was honorary, there is little justification to ask the Government of Bombay to embark on a speculative venture for the sole advantage of the Sind port. The commercial magnates of Karachi, hitherto, have not hesitated to estimate their resources and advantages, particularly when they have desired to indicate the superiority of the port over its neighbour, and it might have been thought that if the industry was likely to be successful—and the *Sind Gazette* assumes this to be the fact—they would long ago have exploited it themselves.

OLD LONDON.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE FIRST SQUARE.

LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS.

Lovers of Old London will be interested in an article in the *Daily Telegraph* dealing with some of the legends attached to Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Legends not a few attach to them, says the paper. Most persistent of these is the story that Inigo Jones so laid out the fields that their area exactly corresponds with that of the base of the Great Pyramid. Guide-books of last century popularised the idea. But Cheops and Jones really have nothing in common, for the Pyramid is even bigger than this open space, covering thirteen-and-a-half acres of ground. Lincoln's Inn-fields can boast but twelve acres.

The Government's intention to adapt the Inns of Court Hotel to the uses of a new telephone exchange will, it is said, affect only that portion built on Holborn. The rest will be unchanged. When Kingsway was cut through a densely-crowded neighbourhood from the Strand to Holborn, the line ran close by the garden walls of the Lincoln's Inn-fields houses, west side. Most that was worth preserving for historical associations was clustered about this western side. Antiquaries gravely shook their heads, fearing that this latest "improvement" would mean ruin for the last characteristic corner of Inigo Jones's domestic architecture in London, for the demands of the frontagers on Kingsway for space for ample buildings worthy of London's new thoroughfare were bound to lead to encroachments. You need but turn into Lincoln's Inn-fields to-day to realise that such fears were well founded.

KINGSWAY DEMOLITIONS.

One great structure built on Kingsway has been carried through, and has its second front on the "Fields," and excellent, too is the treatment of red brick and stone—an intrusion, of course, of modern architecture upon the older work and characteristic of its period, but so deftly done that it is at once pardoned. A second Kingsway building has adapted unchanged a house on the Fields for its rear portion. And at the south-west angle a cavernous excavation, where the Public Trustee's offices are to rise, marks the largest clearance yet made, and suggests the coming of some Brobdingnagian building which will destroy what little remains of the symmetry of this first of our London squares. For such it is. The Georgian town-planners, who scattered about London farther westward so many welcome oases of green, only adopted an idea that had its inspiration more than a century before.

London owes the preservation of Lincoln's Inn-fields to King James I. Pier's-field, Cup-field, a portion of Fichett's-field—they were waste ground about the edge of the town, a favourite haunt of some of its worst characters, and put to no better use than for occasional executions and for the exercising of troops. It came to King James's knowledge that the bricks and timber were being deposited about the fields with a view to building, and in the arbitrary fashion of Stuart monarchs he forbade the work. He had ideas of his own as to their disposal. He intended that the ground should be laid out in walks like Moorfields, a popular resort of citizens for pleasure and amusement beyond the City's north wall; and Inigo Jones was called in as adviser.

Lindsay House is all that survives to-day of Inigo Jones's work, apart from the general scheme of the square. The architect has left a drawing showing that he contemplated building all four sides with houses, of which this remarkably fine example, conspicuous by its tall Ionic columns, gives the character. The fields enclosed were to be levelled, surrounded with rails and posts, and traversed with walks—all the constituents, in short, of the Georgian square in Bloomsbury or elsewhere. But Inigo Jones lived only to build on the west side, where the demolitions for Kingsway have taken place, and the troubled times which followed did not encourage further enterprise. Lindsay House was erected for Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsay, who was general of King Charles's forces at the outbreak of the Civil War, and fell at Edgehill in 1642. It was known for a time as Ancaster House, when the fourth Earl of Lindsay became Duke of Ancaster and from him passed to the possession of the "proud" Duke of Somerset—the nobleman who, on marrying a second time, informed his astonished bride that his first duchess never presumed to be seated in his presence without having asked his permission.

SARDINIAN CHAPEL.

Change has been busy of late years in and about Lincoln's Inn-fields. The old habitue, returning after twelve months' absence, will miss the curious low archway by which Sardinia-street (so renamed in 1878) had egress. Its keystone bore the inscription, "Duke Street, 1648." In Duke-street, a few doors away, Benjamin Franklin lodged while he worked for Watts, the printer. The houses to right and left of the arch were amongst the first built in Lincoln's Inn-fields. That on the immediate left belonged to the Sardinian Ambassador, and entrance to the Sardinian Chapel, at its rear, was only to be obtained through his front door. The chapel was pillaged by the Gordon Rioters in 1780. One of its last uses was the celebration of the "Red Mass," attended by judges and barristers of the Roman Catholic faith, before the re-opening of the Law Courts each legal year. Now the displaced congregation have a new and more ornate church built for them farther north, in Kingsway.

Newcastle House stands on the same side, proudly displaying on its front the arms of half a dozen successive noble owners, and distinguished by a flight of steps rising from the forecourt to the floor of its grand salons. The public pass to-day beneath a portion of the house, supported on arches over the footway. Few of them know that orginally these arches were within the boundary wall; and intended solely for the use of the occupants. This was Powis House when built in 1686, by William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, on the site of a previous mansion destroyed by fire. Powis's adherence to the cause of James II. cost him its possession, the house being forfeited to the Crown and afterwards sold to John Holles, Duke of Newcastle. The story is associated with it of an incident which is said to have had much to do with the abandonment of the practice of "vailsgiving." Sir Timothy Waldo, passing from the Duke's dining table to his carriage, handed a crown to his Grace's cook. "I do not take silver," said the chef. "Oh, don't you ?" replied Sir Timothy. "Then I do not give gold," and he returned the crown to his pocket.

LINCOLN'S INN THEATRE.

A brass plate let into the ground in the centre of Lincoln's Inn-fields records that there perished Lord William Russell, "a lover of constitutional liberty," as the simple inscription states. It does not—mark the actual site of the execution on July 21, 1683. The Duke of York is said to have been anxious that Russell should be beheaded before his own house, but King Charles II., with a finer feeling, rejected the suggestion as indecent.

Long known as Holborn-row and Newman's-row, the north side of Lincoln's Inn-fields was not built as it now stands till the later years of the eighteenth century. Sir John Soane in 1812 pulled down the house then occupying the site of No. 13, and afterwards that next door as well, to build the museum bearing his name, which is packed with a wonderfully interesting collection of exhibits. Lincoln's Inn hall and gardens form the boundary of the fields on the east; on the south side there have been few changes since the vast building of the College of Surgeons was erected, partly on the ground of the old tennis court, afterwards the Lincoln's Inn Theatre, wherein Quin played all the parts that have made his memory imperishable in stage annals. The Land Registry offices, just recently extended, have made a great difference in the south-east angle, close by the old Debtors' Court familiar to readers of Charles Dickens Lookin ground the square, however, one realises that the greatest changes of our time have been those now in progress, by Kingsway.

There is one house standing in that much-threatened area, and likely to be spared from demolition for a long time, that is of peculiar interest to admirers of Dickens. Forster, his biographer, lodged there, and frequently was visited by the novelist in his rooms. In this house Dickens, on Dec. 22, 1844, read "The Chimes" to a brilliant circle of friends. It is still better known, as Mr. Tulkinghorn's place in "Bleak House." If this very modern-looking stone building disappoints the pilgrim, as probably it will, then there is the "Old Curiosity Shop" in Portsmouth-street, near at hand, but its identity with the home of Little Nell and her grandfather has been the subject of much wordy dispute.

THREE NEW SEES.

CHELMSFORD, IPSWICH AND SHEFFIELD.

Everything is now ready for the formation of the three new dioceses of Chelmsford, St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, and Sheffield, states a memorandum issued by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The commissioners have certified, as required by the Act, that the annual value of the endowment fund in their hands is not less than £2,500, that episcopal residences have been acquired for Sheffield and St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, while for Chelmsford £10,000 is available for the provision of a house. The sees may now be founded by order of the King in Council, and thereupon bishops may be appointed.

The limits of the dioceses are set out in the Act (subject to subsequent modification by order of his Majesty in Council upon the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) as follows:—

Sheffield Diocese is taken from the diocese of York with the addition of a small portion of the diocese of Southwell now included in the city of Sheffield, so that the whole of the city may be in the new diocese, which will also comprise the rural deaneries of Sheffield, Doncaster, Ecclesfield, Rotherham, Wath and Snaith.

Chelmsford Diocese is taken from the Diocese of St. Albans, and consists of the county of Essex and that part of the county of Kent (North Woolwich) which lies north of the River Thames. In connection with the rearrangement of boundaries, the commissioners are authorised to provide for the transfer of the whole or any part of the county of Bedford from the Diocese of Ely to the residue of the Diocese of St. Albans.

St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocese is taken as to East Suffolk from the Diocese of Norwich, and as to West Suffolk from the Diocese of Ely, and consists of the administrative counties of East Suffolk and West Suffolk.

The following alterations of boundaries, if was decided by the commissioners will be recommended:—

Chelmsford.—That the whole of the county of Bedford be transferred from the Diocese of Ely to the Diocese of St. Albans.

St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich.—(a) That the rural deanery of Lothingland be retransferred to the Diocese of Norwich; (b) that the rural deaneries of East and West Fincham, the rural deanery of Lynn Marshland (with the exception of the parishes of North Lynn with St. Margaret's and St. Nicholas and St. John Lynn, together including the town of Lynn and of the parishes of South Lynn and West Lynn and the western portion (consisting of the parishes of Feltwell St. Mary with St. Nicholas, Hockwoldcum-Wilton, Methwold, Northwold, Whittington, Christ Church, and Weeting All Saints with St. Mary) of the rural deanery of South Cranwich be transferred from the Diocese of Norwich to the Diocese of Holy.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

CONTINUED INCREASE IN RECEIPTS AND VISITING SHIPS.

Every month the receipts of the Bombay Port Trust show very large increases over the same period last year, and similarly the number of vessels using the harbour is larger each week than it was a year ago.

From the 1st to the 22nd January this year, the Port Trust revenue collections amounted to Rs. 6,71,366 or Rs. 87,553 more than in the same period last year, bringing the total excess of receipts from April 1 to January 22 up to Rs. 8,10,468, over the same period in the previous financial year.

During the week ending January 23, 30 vessels were piloted into harbour, making a total, since April 1 last, of 1,057, or 37 more than in the previous year.

"MECCA OF THE HOOLIGAN."

STRIKING SPEECH BY GEN. SMUTS.

STRONG INDICTMENT OF SYNDICALISM.

LABOUR LEADER A "MOST DESPERATE CHARACTER."

CAPETOWN, Feb. 4.

The most intense interest was taken in to-day's proceedings in the House of Assembly, when General Smuts, speaking on the Indemnity Bill, set forth the Government's case. All except the Labourites cheered General Smuts, who laid stress on the magnitude of the peril which had threatened the Union. They had been faced, he said, not with industrial grievances as such, but with the methods of the Syndicalists. It was these methods which had to be combatted.

General Smuts reviewed in detail the history of the whole strike movement and quoted the speeches of the deportees to demonstrate their anarchical character.

LATER.

In the course of his speech in the House of Assembly, in defence of the Indemnity Bill, General Smuts, referring to the events of last July, paid a tribute to the Imperial troops. "But for the enormous assistance," he said, "which we received on that occasion from the British military forces, we should have been in a very terrible position. This country can never be sufficiently grateful to them and to the gallant officers who assisted us at that time."

The Minister gave details of the negotiations between the Government and the "revolutionary junta" after the compact of July 5, between Generals Botha and Smuts and the strike leaders. He said that the leaders, Bain and Poutsma, never contemplated a settlement. Their attitude was high handed and offensive throughout, and they clearly intended to goad the Government into actions that would promote their aims for a general strike. He reiterated that the object of the Trades' Federation was to starve the country into submission, and said that the organisers little knew how limited were the supplies in the interior and how easily the country could have been brought to a condition of starvation.

General Smuts denounced the truculence and insolence of Poutsma and Bain, and added that he knew the latter, years ago, as a secret agent of the Transvaal Republic, and described him as the most desperate character he had ever met.

The Minister paid a warm tribute to the loyalty of the Cape railwaymen, who saved the situation in July, and materially helped the Government in the later crisis.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 5.

The House of Assembly adjourned after General Smuts had spoken for three hours and a half. He will continue his speech to-day. General Smuts declared that society had not yet perfected machinery for dealing with the Syndicalist, who was a worse enemy than a man with a rifle. No invading force could inflict greater destruction on the country than the Syndicalists, who conspired to bring it to its knees by a process of starvation and by paralysing industry. He described Johannesburg as the Mecca of the hooligan, and said that the Syndicalists had established martial law by the mob. He believed that the inhabitants preferred the Government's martial law. The country and the Government had learned their lesson, and the issue between Syndicalism and the Government had been settled once for all as far as South Africa was concerned.—Reuter.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

SIR E. GREY TO ACCOMPANY THEIR MAJESTIES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Sir Edward Grey will accompany the King and Queen to Paris.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS

ADVANCING TOWARDS AN AGREEMENT.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.

Admiral von Tirpitz, speaking in the Reichstag, said that Britain's ratio of 16 to 10 was still acceptable; but that the suggested naval holiday could not be realised. Any positive proposals, however, would assuredly be examined in a spirit of goodwill.

In his Reichstag speech, Herr Von Jagow recalled that negotiations were in progress with Great Britain with a view to an agreement to avert conflicts of interest in politico-economic competition. These were progressing, but there were many desires and counter-desires to be considered and these were overlapped by the interests of other Powers. Nevertheless, he anticipated that the result would be mutually satisfactory.—Reuter.

AN EX-PRESIDENT'S VICISSITUDES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Ex-President Billinghurst, of Peru, has been taken to Callao to be exiled.—Reuter.

AN APPEAL FOR THE BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

General Baden-Powell appeals for £250,000 as a permanent endowment fund for the Boy Scouts movement. He publishes a letter from the Duke of Connaught expressing confidence that the appeal will find a generous and warm-hearted support.—Reuter.

FIRE CAMPAIGN.

WOMEN'S OUTRAGES IN SCOTLAND.

TWO HOUSES BURNED DOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Suffragettes greeted Mr. Lloyd George's arrival at Glasgow with wholesale incendiarism.

They left a note: "A warm welcome to Lloyd George," in a burned drawing-room, containing valuable pictures and furniture, of Aberuchill Castle, near Crieff; Ross House, a mile distant, and St. Fillans House, belonging to the husband of the ex-President of the Anti-Suffragettes Society, were burned down.—Reuter.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Speaking at Glasgow, Mr. Lloyd George ridiculed the Tory explanations of the postponement of his speech on the land question before a Scottish audience, namely, that he and Mr. Churchill were fighting a duel about the Navy, and that the Cabinet was deliberating upon a declaration of war from Ulster. He said the Government intended to give effect by legislation to the rating of land values.—Reuter.

ALLEGED BRIBERY OF JAPANESE OFFICIALS.

REMARKABLE OUTCRY IN THE COUNTRY.

TOKIO, Feb. 5.

The allegations of bribery against high naval officers and officials by representatives of the German electrical firm of Siemens and Schuckert, made in the course of the trial at Berlin of the ex-clerk of the firm's Tokio office, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for blackmailing the firm, have led to a great popular outcry in Japan. Numerous mass-meetings have been held and denunciations are showering in all directions, but the allegations are indefinite.

The general tendency in responsible circles is to suspend judgment, except among the section of the Opposition who are continually heckling the Government in the Diet and bringing unsupported charges against individuals, including the Premier, Ministers, Admirals and officials. Popular clamour has stirred the police to the utmost activity.

Mr. Pooley, Reuter's correspondent in Tokio, has been arrested on a charge which has not yet been formulated, as has also Herman Siemens, the Tokio manager of the firm. It is believed that one outcome of the agitation will be that the Government will be forced to reduce the Navy Estimates.—Reuter.

THE LATE COLONEL WATKINS.

MALTA, Feb 4.

The late Colonel Watkins was interred to-day with full military honours. There was a large attendance of officers, including the Governor.—Reuter.

ANOTHER PRUSSIAN LOAN.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.

In view of the large number of applications for the Prussian loan recently, the Government is inviting subscriptions for a further 4 per cent. redeemable loan of £10,000,000.—Reuter.

BANK OF GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Germany now stands at 4 per cent.—Reuter.

THE BAHIA FLOODS.

DEATH-ROLL OF 1,000 PERSONS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

A despatch from the Governor of Bahia says one thousand persons perished in the recent floods. The damage done cannot be estimated.—Reuter.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

The Immigration Bill providing for a literacy test, but without the Asiatic exclusion amendments which were previously eliminated, has passed the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald desires to retire from the chairmanship of the Labour Party.—Reuter.

AMERICO-PERSIAN TREATY.

TEHERAN, Feb. 4.

An Americo-Persian Treaty has been signed under which will be referred to an impartial permanent Commission for advice all differences which cannot be settled through diplomatic channels. Persia is the first Asiatic country to sign such a convention.—Reuter.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Messrs. Fry, Miers and Co., well-known in the Brazil trade, announce suspension of payment.—Reuter.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

ULSTER PROBLEM.

TWO IMPORTANT MEETINGS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

A meeting of the members of the Opposition was held at Lansdowne House to-day. The leaders of the party and all prominent members were present. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that the position of Ulster was discussed.

The Cabinet met at the same time. Mr. Lloyd George made a night journey from Glasgow in order to be present.—Reuter.

THE ALBANIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Reuter learns that the conference of M. Venezelos, the Greek Premier, with European statesmen has had a tranquillising influence all round. The Powers are most sincerely desirous of a speedy settlement of the outstanding questions.

Reuter also understands that the Powers will not communicate their decision with regard to Epirus and the islands to Greece and Turkey until the whole Albanian question has been settled.—Reuter.

BENARES INSURANCE CASE.

BARODA ALLEGED TO BE IN HIDING AS AN ASCETIC.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

Evidence was recorded to-day in the Benares insurance fraud case showing how the agent's suspicions were aroused.

Amarnath Parasar, agent of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, was summoned as a defence witness. The defence did not want to examine him for the present. The Court, however, examined him and witness stated that he was the chief agent of the society for Bihar and the United Provinces. Baroda insured for Rs.8,000 through him. Rs. 3,000 with the National and Rs. 5,000 with the Hindusten Society. He knew Baroda a month before the transaction; the policy was effected in Calcutta. He got two policies passed, but he had no knowledge of the conspiracy and the mock death of Baroda. He came to Benares three or four days or a week after the supposed death of Baroda. Suranath asked him when they could get money from the companies, and what help witness could render to them, Suranath again asked him how the enquiry was going to be made by the companies. Witness said that the company would send some forms and they would have to answer some questions; the company might send an inspector for enquiries if they were not satisfied with the answers.

The witness grew suspicious of Baroda's death from the drift of his conversation. He asked for the names of the bearers of the dead body Suranath said three men carried the body, and he would tell him their names if he promised to help them. Witness said he could not help, as he was becoming suspicious. Suranath then offered him Rs. 3,000, if he would help them. Witness kept the offer open and wrote to the company regarding his suspicion. He was certain Baroda was not dead, because of the offer of the bribe. He wrote to the Hindustan Company also. Witness afterwards saw Baroda (after the mock funeral) in a house in Benares. This was about a month after the incident. He had a talk with Suranath next day. He saw the District Magistrate and reported everything; he was told to move the company in this respect. Witness met one Amarnath Bhattacharji, who said Baroda was hiding in the garb of an ascetic under the protection of one Ramdeo Pandey, in a village on the B. N.-W. Railway.

CALCUTTA PORT FACILITIES.

FURTHER EVIDENCE AT THE INQUIRY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

At to-day's sitting of the Committee inquiring into facilities of Port of Calcutta, evidence was taken from Col. C. A. R. Browne, Agent, East Bengal State Railway, Mr. Highet, Agent, East Indian Railway, and Mr. Godfrey, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The witnesses submitted a separate memorandum which, in each case, emphasised the need for the improvement of facilities at the railway terminals, in order that the port traffic could be better dealt with or extended. Sir William Duke presided.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

NOT RETURNING TO CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

In connection with the statement published in Calcutta that the Commerce and Industry Department has determined to return to Calcutta for good, the *Pioneer* says there is not the least foundation for such a report, and it is difficult to understand how it obtained credence.

GOVERNMENT LEAVE PRIVILEGES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 5.

The Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, has sanctioned their Department officers with honorary rank, and warrant officers being allowed to retire whilst on privilege or combined leave, without its conversion into ordinary leave, and non-departmental warrant officers and all unattached list non-commissioned officers being allowed to avail themselves of any privilege leave which may be due to them pending discharge, retaining their right to free passage which they at present possess when granted furlough, pending discharge.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR

GOOD PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

ADDRESS FROM THE SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SUKKUR, Feb. 5.

Their Excellencies spent Wednesday on the Indus when His Excellency and party had a partridge shoot. It was a bright, clear day, and conditions were suitable for shooting. Seventy brace were bagged, towards which Lord Willingdon, Mr. Lucas and Mr. Watson contributed 20, 25 and 16 brace respectively.

At 10 a.m. to-day Their Excellencies and staff entrained at Naodero station, and arrived at Sukkur at ten minutes past eleven. The weather conditions were far from pleasant, it being cold, dull and miserable. Heavy clouds foreboding rain overhung Sukkur, but the gaily decorated station and main roads, however, added a little cheerfulness to the scene. The station platform and the vestibule were adorned with rich curtains, carpets and draperies, and the spectators added to this wealth of colour by their brilliant garments. This was one of the most picturesque places on the route. On His Excellency descending from the train, Mr. Lucas, Commissioner in Sind, presented to him Mr. Campbell, Collector of Sukkur; Mr. Harrison, Chief Engineer in Sind, and Mr. Martin, Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier. Then the Collector of Sukkur presented the chief civil officers of the station. His Excellency next proceeded to the entrance hall where the President and the Municipal Councillors were presented to him. The President then presented an address to His Excellency.

In this the Municipality stated that they had not made progress owing to the slackness of trade, consequent on the failures of banks and firms. They hoped Government would early sanction the grant of 1 1/2 lakhs promised by Lord Sydenham for the construction of water-works, which were urgently needed. They prayed that Government would grant them a considerable area of land towards the west of the town and also that Government would aid financially in helping the Municipality to buy up private land so as to extend the town for human habitation. With a free grant of Rs. 20,000 by Government the Municipality had partially filled up the Ghariabadad tank and the repetition of a similar amount would enable them to nearly reclaim all land for purposes of occupation. After the water-works question was settled the improvement of the drainage system, a much-needed scheme, would cost nearly 4 lakhs and the support of Government was solicited. The last request was for help from Government to enable the Municipality to widen streets and throw open insanitary areas.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

In reply His Excellency said,

Mr. President and Councillors of the Sukkur Municipality:—Let me thank you sincerely for your cordial welcome to me to-day on paying my first visit to this most interesting part of the Bombay Presidency. I am sure that our meeting will prove to me of value in the future in giving me a more intimate knowledge of the various requirements you make reference to in the address which you have presented to me to-day. You tell me that you cannot claim to have made of late any advance in the material prosperity of your town, and I agree with you that the causes which have affected your progress are due to natural developments which are beyond your control. Let me urge you not to allow this fact to deter you from pushing forward a sound scheme for the welfare and health of the community under your care, but to look forward to the future with the confident hope that as the country develops you will receive your share of the increased prosperity that such development will bring. I can fully realise your anxiety to complete your project for securing a good and sufficient water supply for your people and am glad to be able to inform you that Government hope to pass orders on this scheme within the next three months. You may rely on my personal attention to this most urgent and important requirement. Your reference to the question of the release of certain military lands has for some time past been receiving the earnest attention of the Government and the Commissioner. The Government of India has sanctioned the relinquishment to the Bombay Government of some of the land in the vicinity of the Ghariabad redoubt, which is required in connection with the Sukkur improvement scheme. The Commissioner has, I am informed, been in correspondence with the Military Department regarding the acquisition of rights over the 2,000 yards zone lying beyond the Sukkur forts, but no final decision has been arrived at. I can only express the hope that the department may be able to give us a favourable answer without delay. You may certainly rest assured that any representation which you may make on this subject for financial assistance will be carefully considered by Government. I note your suggestion that Government should give you further help towards filling the Ghariabad tank, the total cost of which will be Rs. 60,000 and towards which Government has already given Rs. 20,000 and the Municipality Rs. 5,000. Any request for a further allotment will be duly considered along with other similar schemes in the Presidency and I trust you may find yourselves able to make a more substantial allotment from your own resources. I am delighted to learn that you are anxious to improve your present drainage scheme, and can assure you of my favourable consideration of any project which you may lay before Government which has for its object the better sanitation of your city and the improvement of the health and well-being of your people. There can be no more important project for your Municipality to undertake than the clearing of congested areas and the laying-out by a scheme of town-planning, the requirements for the future developments of your town, but I would advise you before seriously embarking on such an undertaking to have a definite plan prepared of future roads, open spaces and extensions which you propose, and when that is done you may be sure Government will sympathetically consider whether it is possible to assist you in your undertaking. Let me conclude by thanking you most sincerely for your expressions of true loyalty to the Throne and the Government and for your very kind wishes to Lady Willingdon and myself. The kindness and good feeling we have received on all hands since we have lived in this country encourages us to hope that the acquaintances made to-day may become true friends in the future, and that our period of life in India may do something to increase the good feeling and unity of purpose which should exist among all races in the British Empire."

After this His Excellency inspected a Guard-of-Honour of the Railway Volunteers and the Sind Volunteers Rifles in the station-yard. The Government party then drove through the town, which was decorated with streamers, to his camp at the Bunder station via the water-works, which His Excellency inspected.

Lady Willingdon, in the meantime, visited Alexandra Hospital. Their Excellencies lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Harrison.

They will in the afternoon cruise up the Indus to Rohri on s. s. Hilie. At half-past four Their Excellencies will entrain in their special for Khairpur Mirs, which is about half-an-hour's journey distant.

ARRIVAL AT KHAIRPUR.

KHAIRPUR, Feb. 5.

Their Excellencies, on their way to Rohri, visited the mosque where they were garlanded. The special train left Rohri at 4-15 p.m., arriving at Khairpur at 5 o'clock, where they were received by His Highness the Mir and his officials. The arrival was signalled by a salute of 17 guns. Lord Willingdon then inspected the guard-of-honour drawn up outside the station in front of a shamiana. The whole scene here was a brilliant one. His Excellency and the Mir then entered a state coach drawn by six camels which was escorted by the State Camel Corps. Her Excellency followed in the second carriage drawn by four superb bays.

At 5-45 p.m. His Highness paid a visit to the Governor, and on his arrival a salute of 17 guns was fired. Lord Willingdon then returned to the Palace.

PIRACY IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

A SKIPPER SHOT DEAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 5.

A story of piracy in the Persian Gulf near Busreh, in which two vessels from India were boarded and looted, has reached here. It appears that the crews of both vessels, which were at anchor near the shore, deserted in a panic and took to the boats leaving the skippers alone; one of whom, in resisting the pirates, who were armed with rifles, was shot dead, and the other badly wounded. The British Consul is holding an enquiry and several arrests have been made.

NEW STEAMER SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

It is announced that Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co. will begin a regular monthly passenger steamer service between Calcutta and South Africa. Two 6,000-ton steamers, the Gujerat and the Surat, have arrived here to take up the service which begins on March 10. The ports of call en route will be Colombo, Beira and Cape Town.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

In the course of his presidential address at the meeting of the Asiatic Society, Bengal, here last night, Lord Carmichael hoped it might be possible to begin, before next year, the providing of a house befitting the dignity of the Society. His Excellency reviewed the work done by the Society during the past year, and eulogised the services rendered to it by Dr. Denison Ross and Mr. D. Hooper.

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

It is expected that Sir Benjamin Robertson will not return from South Africa until towards the end of March. The date, however, is uncertain, as it is not yet known when the Commission will present its report.

A KASHMIR ARBITRATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

His Highness the Maharajha of Kashmir has engaged the services of the Hon'ble Raibahadur Shadi Lal of Lahore to defend the interests of the State before the arbitrator, Sir Arthur Reid, in the claim for several lakhs put forward by the Kashmir Minerals Company against the Durbar.

MILL MANAGER ARRESTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Alexander Wanless, manager of the Wellington Jute Mill, Rishra, was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen property, with guilty knowledge in connection with the Rishra jute theft case, particulars of which have already appeared. The accused was released on bail of Rs. 1,500 pending the trial, which is fixed for Feb. 13.

THE MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette, with the homeward mails of the 31st ultimo, arrived at Aden at noon on Wednesday.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Medina with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, passed Suez at 5 a.m. on Thursday.

PLAGUE IN THE CITY.

INFECTED RATS ON THE INCREASE.

A DISQUIETING FEATURE.

During the week ending January 31 there were 19 deaths from plague in Bombay, which is two more than in the corresponding week last year, but eleven less than the average for the same week in the preceding five years.

This being the time of year when the mortality from plague may be expected to rise, a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* had a chat with Dr. Goldsmith, the Assistant Health Officer, yesterday. "Thus far," Dr. Goldsmith said, "plague has not been very bad in Bombay, but an increase in the number of cases may be expected any time during the next few weeks."

A disquieting feature, he explained, was that the number of plague-infected rats killed had gone up considerably. On the previous day ten of the 2,000 rats examined were found to be infected, which was double the number found on the corresponding day last year. Most of these infected rats were from 'B' Ward, and particularly from Dongri, a regular rabbit warren of over-crowded slum property—and the Mandvi and Chukla sections. It may be mentioned that four of the deaths from plague last week occurred in the Dongri section.

"For some little time past now," the doctor said, "the percentage of infected rats has been distinctly higher than it was last year, so it is quite possible that we may have a fairly sharp attack of plague shortly. There are, however, no signs of it at present, beyond the rat figures."

PLAGUE PREVENTION WORK.

In the course of further conversation, Dr. Goldsmith gave the writer some interesting details of the work of the plague prevention staff. In the so called plague months, the first of which is November, the special staff commences operations: traps are set to catch rats, and poison is also placed in places the rodents are known to frequent. The plague staff go round and gather up all the dead and live rats they can find, while the road-sweepers and other employes of the Municipality have instructions to send in all the dead rats they find on the roads.

A careful note is kept of the places where these rats are found, and then they are sent off to the Laboratory at Parel, where a special staff examines them, and reports to the Health Department on all those which are infected. The houses in or near which the infected rats have been caught are promptly visited by the officers of the Health Department, the inhabitants are taken away to special camps provided by the Municipality, and the house is thoroughly fumigated and disinfected to kill off any of the rat-fleas which have been left behind.

There are scattered throughout Bombay numerous houses which are notorious for plague; houses in which plague occurs annually. At this period of the year these houses are visited, the inhabitants are sent to the camps referred to, and what is called a precautionary disinfection is undertaken.

EXPERT RAT-CATCHERS.

As an indication of the magnitude of the work done by the plague prevention staff, it may be mentioned that about 2,000 rats are sent every day to the Parel Laboratory for dissection and examination. Most of these have been trapped or poisoned, but Dr. Goldsmith said that some of the men, who go out to gather the rats caught, are quite expert rat-catchers. When they are on their rounds and see rats in the streets they creep up behind, catch them by the tails, and kill them. Some of the men, he said, catch eighteen or twenty rats a night, in this way.

THE AMIR'S HUMANITY.

TORTURE OF PRISONERS STOPPED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

A correspondent states that the Amir of Kabul has of late moved in the direction of a more humane treatment of criminals. The horrible "wells" at Kabul, in which men were incarcerated, their food and water being lowered to them until death ended their sufferings, were closed some time ago, and that all too common practice of torture and mutilation has now been stopped.

A Frontier correspondent states that the Hakim, Governor of Khost, acting under peremptory orders from the Amir, has arrested a gang of outlaws, whose raids into the Derajat district have been the cause of so much anxiety for months past. Khattak, whom they kept as a prisoner, has been released, while two Hindus, whom they were holding for ransom, have also been secured.

DISTRICT WITHOUT CRIME.

WHITE GLOVES FOR THE JUDGE OF SALEM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

An interesting ceremony took place at the opening of the Salem Criminal Sessions for the current month. There were no cases committed for trial and the Public Prosecutor, in accordance with English legal tradition, presented Mr. J. T. Gillespie, the Sessions Judge, with a pair of white kid gloves, making a very interesting speech when he did so. The ceremony is very unusual in India. It took place, it is stated, once in the Madras High Court, Mr Justice Shephard being the recipient of the gloves.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN BUTLER.

SEPOY EXECUTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

The *Pioneer* states that the sepoy, who murdered Captain Butler, was tried by the Political Agent at Wano and found guilty of murder. He was executed on the 3rd instant in the presence of the whole Militia garrison.

THE SERVICES INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

A LIST OF BOMBAY WITNESSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings in the Senate Hall to-day under Lord Islington. Evidence was taken from the Medical Service.

The co-opted members were Lieut.-Col. Giffard, C.S.I., I.M.S., Principal, Medical College, Madras, and Mr. A. P. Fernandez, Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry.

The first witness, Surgeon-General Bannerman, who had not put in a memorandum, was examined generally. He did not consider six years too long before an officer went into civil employ. It would be practicable in most stations for officers in military employ to get civil practice, but witness would not make it compulsory. It should be left as at present to the officers' own inititative. The witness did not quite see how the establishment of station-hospitals would accelerate progress from military to civil employ. The witness thought that the local authority should have the last voice in the appointment of professors, but should have the option of asking the Government of India for a man if there was none suitable in the province. In the Sanitary Department, witness thought professors had undergone suitable specialisation before obtaining claims. He did not at all favour the substitution of private practitioners engaged on short contracts, for the Medical Service had the advantage of elasticity, and also without the Service it would be difficult to staff the less populous districts. It was not practicable to introduce outside general practitioners into hospitals. Witness had, however, put in a scheme before Government for giving resident posts in the hospitals to young graduates. He was in favour of medical registration. Witness did not agree with those who said that the training in Indian Medical colleges was as good as that to be got at Home, except in the branch of midwifery. Applications for leave had frequently to be refused to his subordinates owing to the insufficiency of the cadre. Civil Assistant Surgeons were inadequately paid. The term "subordinate" should be removed from the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. Witness suggested some such designation as the Madras Medical Service for this department.

To Mr. Chaubal, witness said it was nonsense to say that a man could not do original work either in military or civil employ. Witness instanced Sir Ronald Ross as having done original work while in military employ in the Madras Presidency.

ROOM FOR WOMEN DOCTORS.

To Mr. Madge, he said there was a great falling off in the attractions of the service as judged by the number of applicants for vacancies. There was plenty of room for women doctors in India.

To Mr. Rahim, Surgeon-General Bannerman said he did not agree that there were private practitioners in Madras capable of being entrusted with the charge of hospital wards.

Major Millar, representing the I.M.S., Madras, said that if there were any considerable increase in the number of Indian I.M.S. men European recruitment not only of the Medical Service but also of all services would be affected.

The Chairman said he would not examine the witness on a certain portion of his memorandum owing to the racial feeling that would be thereby aroused.

The witness was strongly opposed on behalf of the Service in Madras to the Government of India taking appointments to Medical Colleges into its own hands. In any such centralisation of administration of the Service in Simla, officers in Southern India were bound to be at a disadvantage for the higher appointments. It was not that they did not trust the Director General of the Indian Medical Service, but he could not be expected to know men too well in Southern India.

To Mr. Fisher, witness said it was a serious disadvantage that the medical officers of Indian regiments came almost entirely from non-martial races. Continuing, the witness said the Service held strong views on the unsatisfactoriness of the Family Pension Fund. For one thing they complained that contributions were compulsorily limited and for another that no balance-sheet was issued.

Major Chaudhuri, representing the Indian Officers of the I. M. S., Madras, advocated a three years' course of training in England for Indians who wished to enter the I. M. S. after they had graduated in India. Indians who went to Europe were often unable to qualify for the higher degrees owing to financial disabilities.

The witness regarded his two years in military employ as having been profitable to him. A probationary period in a general hospital would be a good thing for officers before they joined regiments.

To Mr. Chaubal, the witness said it would lower the prestige of the Service to throw open professional posts to men outside the I. M. S.

In reply to Mr. Sly, he said the I. M. S. should be confined entirely to officers with degrees conferred in England.

To Mr. Madge the witness said training in diseases was more varied in England because the diseases were more varied.

To Mr. Rahim he said he knew of no objections having been made by Indian requirements to Indian Medical Officers belonging to non-martial races.

Captain Lynsdale, a representative of Indian Subordinate Medical Department, was also examined.

The Commission will leave Madras on Friday night, arriving in Bombay on Sunday morning. For the first three days the Commission will sit in two sections in Bombay.

WITNESSES TO BE CALLED IN BOMBAY.

It is notified that the Chairman of the Commission has appointed on the Commission, the following officers as Assistant Commissioners to represent the departments specified against their names, vice Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S.,

(Continued on page 8.)

THE SERVICES.

(Continued from page 7)

Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari :—

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, Salt Department.

Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, Excise Department.

The following is the list of witnesses to be examined before the Public Services Commission in Bombay :—

Monday, 9th February.

Section A :—Messrs. H. N. Heseltine and G. Kaula, representing Indian the Finance Department; Major A. L. C. MacCormick, Second Mint Master, Bombay; Lieut-Colonel J. Lloyd-Jones, Assay Master, Bombay; Mr. J. D. Buxy, Veterinary Department, Bombay; Mr. K. Hewlett, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College; Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, late Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, and Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, Assistant Collector of Customs.

Section B :—Messrs. D. S. Captain, Director and Superintending Engineer of Telegraphs, representing the Telegraph Department; Mr. K. B. Pradhan, Registration Department, Bombay, and Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs, representing Salt, Excise, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

Tuesday, 10th February.

Section A.—Sir Charles Armstrong, representative of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, regarding Customs; Mr. G. E. Keatings, Director of Agriculture, Bombay, and Dr. H. H. Mann, Principal, Poona Agricultural College, representatives of the Provincial Agricultural Service, Bombay; Mr. S. L. Ajrekar, Dr. E. J. Butler and Mr. S. Milligan, representatives of the Imperial Agricultural Service, and Mr. C. E. Low, Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces.

Section B:—Mr. D. R. Macintosh, Chief Inspector of Boilers, Bombay; and Mr C. Walke, representatives of the Inspectors of Boilers, Bombay; Mr. J. D. F. Engel, representative of the Inspectors of Factories, Bombay; Mr. H. G. Buckley, representing the Salt Department, Bombay, and Mr. F. Ingle, representing the Excise Department, Bombay.

Wednesday, 11th February.

Section A.—Mr. G. P. Millet, representative of the Imperial Forest Service, Bombay; Mr. N. D. Sattavala, Provincial Forest Service, Bombay, Mr. D. O. Witt, Imperial Forest Service, Central Provinces; Rai Bahadur Srinivasulu Naidu, Provincial Forest Service, Central Provinces; Lieut.-Colonel J. C. C. Perkins, D. S. O., Comptroller of Military Accounts, Bombay; Major M. E. L. Bruce, representative of Military Officers in the Military Finance Department, submitting a joint memorial.

Section B :—Mr. M. Kennedy, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Police, Bombay; Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., representative of the Imperial Police officers, Bombay; Mr. F. L. Clifford, representative of the Provincial Police officers, Bombay; Mr. Sayed Mahmood Shah, representative of the Deputy Superintendents of Police, Sind; Mr. J. L. Fagan, representative of the Imperial Police officers, Central Provinces, and Mr. A. C. Armstrong, representative of the Provincial Police officers, Central Provinces.

Friday, 13th February.

Colonel R. W. Lyons, M. D., Acting Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Smith, representing the Indian Medical Service, Bombay; Assistant-Surgeon B. E. Ghaswala, representing the Assistant Surgeons of Bombay and Lieut. J. E. B. MacQueen, representing the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.

Monday, 16th February.

Major C. S. Lawson, M. B., I. M. S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay; Mr. F. H. G. Hutchinson, Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay; Sir Balchandra Krishna and Dr Jehangir J. Cursetji, representatives of the Bombay Medical Union; Dr. R. Row, representative of the Bombay Medical practitioners submitting a joint memorial.

Tuesday, 17th February.

Miss Annette Benso; Dr. W. R. Bhat, Amraoti, Berar; Rai Bahadur S. M. Barat, representing the Civil Assistant Surgeons, Central Provinces; Military Assistant Surgeon R. T. Rodgers, representing the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Central Provinces, and Miss E. Corkery.

Thursday, 19th February.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay; Mr. A. L. C. Covernton, representative of the Indian Educational Service, Bombay; Mr. D. D. Kapadia, representative of the Collegiate Branch of the Provincial Educational Service, Bombay; Rao Bahadur R. P. Godbole, representative of the Inspecting Staff and Headmaster in the Provincial Educational Service, Bombay; Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Principal, Ferguson College, Poona.

Friday, 20th February.

Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the Wilson College, Bombay; Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, K.C.I.E., the Hon Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; Mr. A. G. Wright, Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces (also represents the Indian Education Officers); Professor M. Y. Dole, Provincial Educational Service, Central Provinces.

Monday, 23rd February.

Mr. H. F. Beale, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Bombay; Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, representative of the European Imperial Engineers, Bombay; Mr. K. S. Framji, representative of the Provincial Engineers, Bombay, and Mr. H. N. Allen, Principal of the Poona College of Engineering.

Tuesday, 24th February.

Mr. H. B. Learoyd, representing the Imperial Engineers, Central Provinces; Mr. J. H. Sharpe, representing the Provincial Engineers, Central Provinces, and Mr. V. T. Agashe, representing the Imperial Engineers, Bombay.

The Commission will resume its sittings in Bombay, on Monday next.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS. This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Heward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

BOMBAY DRAINAGE.

SCHEME ADOPTED BY THE CORPORATION.

STATE OF THE FORT MARKET.

At their meeting yesterday the Bombay Corporation considered the report of the Committee on three of the most important questions regarding the sewage and drainage of Bombay, and a scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 35,62,000 was adopted without discussion.

The report of the Commissioner and the Acting Superintendent of Markets on the proposed reconstruction of the Fort Market was referred back to the Commissioner.

The report of the Committee appointed to report on the three principal questions regarding the drainage, viz: (1) The sewerage for the North of the Island; (2) the deep sea out-fall at Love Grove; and (3) the effects of the introduction of an increased water supply by the duplication of the Tansa main on the existing drainage system, was first considered.

The recommendations of the Committee, which have already been published, were summarised by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, who moved the adoption of the report. He said that the Committee was asked to report on the Commissioner's letter regarding the work of laying a main sewer from the Sion Causeway to the new Pumping Station in connection with the scheme for the drainage of the North of the Island; and by a resolution the Commissioner was asked to place before the Corporation details of this scheme, an opinion having also been expressed that the work for the Mahim section should be first taken in hand. The Commissioner stated in his report that the estimates for the sewerage of the Mahim section were not available, since the laying of the new roads in that district was under consideration. He pointed out that the early sewerage of the eastern portion of the North of the Island was of almost equal importance in view of the fact that the Bombay Improvement Trust had been pressing on rapidly with the development of their estates in schemes Nos. V. and VI. and that irrespective of the Improvement Trust schemes, several hovels had sprung up near Matunga Station, the drainage arrangements of which were very rudimentary. The Drainage Engineer had submitted a detailed estimate amounting to Rs. 7,89,094 for the cost of laying a main sewer from Sion Causeway to the proposed pumping station. After careful consideration the Committee recommended that the site suggested be approved, and that the Commissioner be requested to take steps immediately for the laying of the pipe line.

LOVE GROVE.

The Committee was also requested to report, continued Dr. Dadachanji, on the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of the deep-sea sewage outfall at Love Grove. The firm of Messrs Lowther, Kidd and Company were asked to draw up the estimates, and their estimates amounted to Rs. 47,36,000. A Sub-Committee was afterwards appointed to go into the estimates and the amount was reduced to Rs. 36,65,000. It was then decided to refer the matter to a Committee of local experts—one engineer from the Improvement Trust, one from the Port Trust and one from the Municipality. They reported that the work could be carried out at a cost of Rs. 22,15,000. Sir John Wolfe Barry was next consulted, and he confirmed wholly the practicability of the views expressed by the local engineers with slight modifications the total estimated cost being fixed by him at Rs. 23,62,000. When Mr. Midgley Taylor was here, his opinion was also obtained on the outfall question, and he stated that he saw no reason to differ from the recommendations of Sir John Wolfe Barry. The scheme having been fully considered the Committee recommended that the proposals made in the Commissioner's letter be approved.

As to the effects of the introduction of increased water supply upon the existing drainage system Dr. Dadachanji said that the Committee, after a careful consideration of Mr. Midgley Taylor's proposal and the Municipal Engineer's remarks thereon, recommended that sanction be given to the duplication of the main outfall sewer from Love Grove to Khetwadi Back Road at a cost of Rs. 9,60,000; and to the construction of a new sewer from Carnac Road along the new Improvement Trust Road and thence to Grant Road at a cost of Rs. 2,40,000.

The Committee, added Dr. Dadachanji, were carrying on negotiations with the Trust as to whether the cost of a portion of the new sewer from Carnac Road along the new Improvement Trust road should not be borne by them, and they therefore recommended that pending the settlement of the question the Commissioner be requested not to proceed with the construction of the sewer along the new road.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

As no other member addressed the Corporation on the subject, the Committee's report was adopted.

INSANITARY FORT MARKET.

The Board considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding, with reference to a Corporation resolution, a comprehensive report on the question of the reconstruction of the Fort Market. The report has already been published.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the report be recorded and the Commissioner be asked to make a provision in the next year's Budget to rebuild an up-to-date market for the Fort Ward on the present site.

He said he was sorry to read the report of the Acting Superintendent of Markets, who did not appear to be in touch with the people. If he had taken the trouble to make enquiries he would not have reported that there was not a demand for all the stalls in the market. Those who lived in the Fort knew that there was a demand for an up-to-date market in the Fort. Several stalls were kept vacant, Dr. Sukhia admitted, but they were kept vacant because several squatters allowed on the footpath could sell their articles without paying any rent. Something wrong must be going on to allow those squatters outside the market. A good market in the Fort was needed, and if it was made sufficiently attractive people from Colaba would also take advantage of it.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that he had been to the market to see what state it was kept in, and he found that the condition was very unsatisfactory. A case had been made out by Dr. Sukhia that there was a need for a really good market in the Fort, and no member of the Corporation could say there was not. The present site was a central one and most suitable for a market. A road was to be laid out they knew. But it might not be laid for the next twenty years. Should they therefore wait for twenty years? Dr. Sukhia had alluded to the Karachi market. He (Mr. Wacha) was only recently in Karachi and had seen the Bolton Market there. Compared to it the Bombay Fort Market was a disgrace.

Sir Phirozeshah Mehta said that the report was very unsatisfactory because the Corporation were asked to continue to keep a market in filthy, insanitary surroundings and they were also asked to allow this unsatisfactory state of affairs to continue because the Executive thought there was no great demand for a market in the Fort. The Corporation could not be content with a report like that. He moved as an amendment that the report be referred back to the Commissioner. This would give the Executive an opportunity to consider the question in the light of the discussion that had taken place.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner said that a great deal had been said on the assumption that the Market was unsatisfactory. It was certainly better than a large portion of the Crawford Market. His experience of Bombay Markets was not great, but by subsequent experience he might be able to know more. The Fort Market was not in an insanitary condition. But out of the 266 stalls 92 were not let. That in itself was an indication that there was not a strong demand for stalls. The squatters were always chased and driven away by market peons. The present site was insanitary owing to the surroundings and that was the reason why the Executive hesitated to reconstruct a market on the same site. Though for the present no case had been made out for the reconstruction of the market, he promised to give very careful consideration to the question if it was referred back to him.

Dr. Sukhia withdrew his proposition in favour of Sir Pherozeshah's amendment which was agreed to.

PRESENTATION CASKETS.

Colonel Collie, according to previous notice, moved that a Committee be appointed to report, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, on the desirability of obtaining standard designs and estimates from makers of repute for articles suitable for presentation to notable persons, with a view to substituting for the conventional and useless caskets something possessing high artistic merit and utility.

In support of his motion, Colonel Collie said that in many cases notable persons had so many Caskets that sometimes they did not know what to do with them. Rumour had it that one gentleman melted a lot of the caskets when he went Home and converted it into dinner service for his table. If some suitable presents were given instead of the caskets it would be certainly more appreciated.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked that Col. Collie invariably brought practical propositions before the Corporation. This was the first time he found Colonel Collie had brought forward an academic proposition. He knew for certain that people always appreciated caskets, respected them, gave them the best place in their drawing-rooms, and preserved them with regard in their family.

On a division the proposition was lost.

BHULESHWAR TANK.

On the motion of Dr. Moses, it was resolved that the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the Standing Committee resolution of November 6, 1912 and the Corporation resolution of December 5, 1912 regarding the insanitary condition of the Bhuleshwar Tank and as the Trustee or Trustees of the Bhuleshwar Temple had failed to carry out or even commence the improvements of the tank, the Commissioner be requested to give effect to the resolutions as soon as possible.

FOOTPATH OBSTRUCTION.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the wretched condition of the Hughes-road foot-path, and that he be requested to take early steps for repairing or reconstructing it or move the Improvement Trust to do it as may be found necessary.

Mr. Mody remarked that for a long time the footpaths were occupied by contractors with building material and now their condition was far from satisfactory.

Sir Pherozeshah Metha said that such huge stones were kept on the footpath that if an accident happened it was bound to cause loss of life. The excuse put forward for keeping the stones and building material on the footpath was that the plots were let out by the Improvement Trust and it was necessary that the buildings should be constructed quickly. To do this the stones were shaped and cut on the spot. Sir Pherozeshah hoped the Municipal Commissioner would not accept such an excuse but would keep the footpaths clear.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that at the time of relaying and repairing of tram lines the Municipality allowed heaps of material to be kept on the public road. It was the Municipality which was to blame in the matter.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday, February 19.

SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5

General Sir James Willcocks arrived in Allahabad this morning.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

The terms of office of four temporary additional judges of the Calcutta High Court are being extended for two years. The state of the Court in matters of arrears has rendered this step imperative.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

A MURDER CASE.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, disposed of one murder case in the Sessions, and then took up another case, which was not completed.

Mr. Justice Beaman was engaged in hearing the part heard cotton merchants case, Edwin Reis and Co. vs. W. L. Partinge and Co.

In the two Appeal Courts civil and criminal mofussil appeals were heard.

Mr. Justice Macleod's Court was closed yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a special jury heard a murder case yesterday, the accused being Gungaram Kusaba, a Konkan man, who was charged with having murdered his wife. The following special jury was sworn to hear the case:—Messrs. J. F. Bradbury (foreman); Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel; H. Davies Simon; K. P. Kothare; H. B. Masani; Oswald Valdewar Muller; S. J. Sarjant; Palanji Dorabji Pavri; and Alec Forbes Smith.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, with Mr. Jaffer Hajibhai (instructed by the Public Prosecutor) appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Kemp defended.

Mr. Strangman, in opening the case said that Gangaram lived with his wife and three boarders named, Arjun, Baburao and Rama on the ground floor of a chawl at Mazagaon. Arjun was a near relative of the deceased woman. On the evening of the 13th November, 1913, Gangaram and his boarders had their meals together and retired to their rooms. Gangaram and his wife, Sayabai, slept in the middle of their room, and Arjun slept in a corner of that room. According to Arjun's story towards the middle of the night he heard Sayabai crying, when he woke up and asked Gangaram what was the matter, Gangaram told him that everything was all right, and advised him to go to sleep.

In the morning Sayabai was found dead lying in a pool of blood. The police were communicated with, and they found a knife, covered with blood, which according to the evidence belonged to the accused.

Continuing Mr. Strangman said that the motive for the murder was apparently jealousy. The accused suspected that his wife was on terms of criminal intimacy with a neighbour named Bhiwa Hira.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, who was examined, said that the accused was given an opportunity of cross-examining the witness called before him. The accused did ask Bhiwa Hari, certain questions about his relations with the deceased Sayabai.

His lordship:—Is there anything in the Coroner's Act, or in the Criminal Procedure Code which would make this evidence admissible before the Court of Sessions?

Mr. Strangman:—The Coroner was acting as a magistrate in recording evidence.

His lordship:—But he has not committed the accused. It was the Presidency Magistrate, who committed the accused to the Sessions?

Mr. Strangman:—I am tendering this evidence to show that from the questions put by the accused to witness Bhiwa, he suggested a motive for the crime. The Coroner's Act places Mr. Chalk in the same position as a magistrate. I am not tendering the deposition but simply eliciting the statement from Mr. Chalk.

His lordship:—If the deposition is not admissible the statement made in that deposition cannot be admissible.

After hearing the law on this point as contained in section 11 of the Evidence Act, and section 288 of the Criminal Procedure Code, his lordship allowed the particular passage referred to in the deposition, relating to the alleged intimacy between the deceased and Bhiwa, to be marked and put in as an exhibit.

After luncheon counsel addressed the jury and his lordship having summed up, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. His lordship, in acquitting the accused, said that the jury had returned a proper verdict on the evidence.

The accused was therefore acquitted and discharged.

A VIOLENT PRISONER.

Najir Badalkhan (26), a Mahomedan, was charged with attempting to escape from lawful custody and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a public servant with intent to prevent or deter him from discharging his duty.

Mr. Barrow was for the Crown, while the accused was undefended.

Mr. Barrow in opening the case said that on the night of October 15, last, the accused was found attempting to sell two pots to a Marwari, when a policeman named Shaikh Mohidin arrested him on suspicion. He was taken to the police station at Nagpada, when he stated that he could prove that the pots belonged to him and would produce witnesses. The accused was therefore sent with Shaikh Mohidin and another police constable named Babaji to enable him to bring his witnesses. The accused took the constable to the fourth floor of a house in Madanpura where there was no light. The policemen began to make inquiries, and the accused attempted to get away from their custody. A fight ensued, and the accused stabbed the constable Shaikh Mohidin on the chin and the other constable also received a wound in the back, besides some small stab. The constables, however, managed to keep their hold and brought the accused to the third floor. Here he made another attempt to escape, and pushing Shaikh Mohidin, tried to throw him out of a window. Fortunately, a man who was standing by, came to the rescue of the policeman and saved him from death. The accused in the meanwhile managed to get himself free, and ran away. He was followed by the constable Babaji who cried "murder." Hearing the policeman's cry of murder and seeing the accused running away with the knife in his hand, two Hindus got in the accused's way and struck him a blow on the hand with a stick. The man dropped the knife, and he was then seized. Enquiry showed that the pots were stolen ones.

After recording evidence, the Sessions rose for the day.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A WIFE'S COMPLAINT.

ALLEGED CRUELTY OF HUSBAND.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, on behalf of Mrs. Lucile Donaldson Abbott, applied for a summons against the latter's husband, Mr. Reginald George Abbott, for maintenance.

The complainant stated that she was married to Mr. Abbott on March 25, 1912, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay. She was an American, and came to Bombay, at Mr. Abbott's request, to marry him, and was married on the day of her arrival, as she had no friends here.

After reading the petition, which contained certain allegations against the husband, the magistrate asked Mr. Payne if his client was entitled to maintenance pending the execution of the deed. The reply being in the affirmative his Worship ordered a summons to issue, to be made returnable to-day.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

POLICE INFORMANT TURNS BURGLAR.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Tassaduleh, Husaine and Chiranjit were charged with burglary and theft of ornaments, of the value of Rs 2,513, from the house of Gulamhussine Purpia, at Dongri.

The third accused introduced himself as a goldsmith to the complainant, and thus obtained a knowledge of the premises. He and the other two then went there on the night of January 12 and carried away numerous articles.

The third accused had often acted as a police informer, and on this occasion, after having received his share of the booty, he went and informed the police that the two accused had committed burglary and theft at Dongri. In the police investigation it was found that he had also a hand in the crime.

The third accused pleaded that he had acted as an informer and intended to return his share of the ornaments to the police.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced them to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

Inspector De Burgh yesterday charged Sadu Tookaram, Mahadeo Tookaram and Bhikia Dullabh before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad with assaulting a police sepoy and interfering with him on the execution of his duty.

The complaint was that the sepoy had been deputed to institute certain inquiries at Anbawadi, Mazagaon, in connection with a dhatura poisoning case, in which the three accused were alleged to be implicated. On the police sepoy asking them to accompany him to the police station, they assaulted him.

The accused were convicted and the first was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the second and third were fined Rs. 40 each, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

A MADRAS DIVORCE SUIT.

A pending English divorce suit which will have a good deal of interest for Madras is that of Leslie Melville *versus* Leslie Melville. The respondent, Mrs. Leslie Melville, came out to India some years ago as Miss Harvey-Kelly, the daughter of Colonel Harvey-Kelly, an officer very well known in Southern India, and was married soon after her arrival to Mr. Alan Daly, a member of the Madras Bar. Some time later Mr. Daly and Colonel Harvey-Kelly died almost simultaneously under affecting circumstances. The Colonel was actually on his way to Bombay after retirement when he received the sudden news of his son-in-law's death. He changed trains and came back to Madras only to be taken fatally with the cholera immediately on his return. Mrs. Daly in 1905 married Mr. A. Brodrick Leslie Melville, a director of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, who is now seeking a divorce. The principal co-respondent is the eccentric Earl Fitzwilliam, who, being an immensely wealthy man, makes it his business to hunt for sunken galleons and buried treasures off the coast of Patagonia, in the Cocos Islands and other seemingly unlikely places. Lord Fitzwilliam is married to a daughter of the Marquess of Zetland by whom he has five children. A Mr. Thomas Comyn Platt is also cited as co-respondent.

VACCINATION OF PILGRIMS.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN BOMBAY.

The following Government Resolution has been issued regarding the vaccination of pilgrims :—

There was again an increase during the outgoing pilgrim season of 1913 in the number of pilgrims vaccinated in Bombay prior to their departure for the Hedjaz, the number being 11,198 out of a total number of 15,319 pilgrims as against 10,587 out of 15,464 pilgrims in the preceding year. No case of small-pox has so far been reported among the returning pilgrims. These results are very satisfactory and are mainly due to the persistent efforts made by the Pilgrim Department to induce the pilgrims to submit themselves to vaccination before departure. The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Pilgrim Department and the non-official gentlemen who gave their assistance and to the municipal officers for their co-operation with the Pilgrim Department.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SIMLA, Feb. 5.

The total plague mortality during week ending January 31, 1914, stood at 8,176 against 10,183 cases. Delhi had 4; Bombay Presidency 927; Madras 411; Bihar 1,463; the United Provinces 4,211; the Punjab 474; Burma 400; Central Provinces 2 Mysore 101; Hyderabad 114; and; Rajputana 55.

THE NEW DOCKS.

PREPARATIONS FOR OPENING DAY.

Saturday, March 21, at 8-30 a. m., has been fixed for the formal opening by His Excellency the Viceroy of the new Alexandra Dock, which is expected to do so much to facilitate the work of the port of Bombay, and to do away with many of the inconveniences under which passengers who arrive at Bombay, and shippers who have to handle cargo here, now labour. The building of a huge dock such as this, especially when the dock itself forms but a part of a very much larger scheme of general port improvement, is a work of years, and is a work, too, which is subject to all sorts of unforeseen difficulties and delays.

There have been many hitches in connection with this great scheme since the foundation stone was laid by His Majesty the King (then the Prince of Wales) in November, 1905, and the date on which it was expected that the work would be finished has long since gone by; but now a definite day has been allotted by His Excellency for the opening ceremony, and the dock will, we are promised, be filled and ready for opening on that day. Water has been steadily pouring into the dock for a week past now, and the work of completing the warehouses and the walls around it is being pushed forward rapidly.

The huge cranes to be used for working cargo are already in position, and generally there are signs that chaos is giving place to order, and that in a few weeks the works will be completed. There will, of course, be a lot to be done even after the dock itself is finished, but it is hoped that the work will be so far advanced that after the opening the Port authorities will be able to bring the new dock into use straight away, and so do away with the congestion and delay about which there have been so many bitter complaints during recent years.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

STORY OF A POLICE RAID.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

In the preliminary examination in the Rajabazar bomb case, to-day, Inspector Mullick, of the C. I. D., gave evidence as to the police raid at 296-1 Upper Circular Road, when the door was opened by Sheshanko (alias Amritalal Hyra). Witness said he saw two men on a charpoy and one man on the floor. All were asleep. Witness identified the men as Dinesh Chandra Roy Sarcda Churn Guha and Chandra Sekhar Dey. On being awakened, Dinesh put on a shirt, which had been hanging on the wall, and on a search being made a cipher list was found. A pocket-book containing four manuscript letters was also found in the pocket of the shirt, which Saroda was wearing, and more papers were found in a bundle of clothing. Nothing of importance was found on the person of Chunder Sekhar. Another cipher key, several pieces of iron, a box of tools, a bomb, materials and other things were removed from the room.

E. I. BRANCH LINE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

The *Pioneer* understands that the Board of the East Indian Railway have formulated proposals for a branch line company, which are to be submitted for the opinion of the commercial community of Calcutta.

VICEROY TO VISIT BURMA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 5.

It is understood that the Viceroy will visit Burma in November, entering the Province overland from Manipur and thence coming to Rangoon, where a short stay will be made. The exact dates of His Excellency's movements in Burma have not yet been made public.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT REWA.

The hired transport Rewa, Capt. Thomas Kerr, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on January 10, and called at Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez and Port Sudan, *e route*. She brought the 1st Battalion, the Welsh Regiment and drafts for various regiments, consisting of 59 officers, 12 ladies, 18 children, 14 warrant officers, 12 women, 16 children, 894 non-commissioned officers and men, 66 women, and 66 children and 5 nursing sisters. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut.-Col. T. C. Marden, Majors A. G. Prothero, B. E. Crocker, R. T. Toke; Capts. J. H. Kerrich, A. C. Torkington, and Adjt. E. L. Willcox, A. H. Hobbs, R. H. Montgomery, E. H. Westby; Lieuts. L. Phillips, C. A. Lloyd, L. M. B. Salmon, B. I. P. Illips, R. T. Pope, G. W. Egerton, C. H. Dundas, A. C. Whitehorne, H. G. Evan Jones, J. S. Brewis; 2nd Lieuts. C. E. Lomax, F. Wells, E. Douglas, H. Davis; Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. Holt, all of the 1st Battn. the Welsh Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Blenkinsop, A. V. C., Revs. Wingfield and Arthur, Chaplain's Dept., Family of Capt. R. M. Naylor, R. F.A., Capt. Renny Tailour, R. H. A., Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. and Mrs Howes, and 3 children, 1st Yorkshire Regt., Major Murray, Capt. McEwan, 2nd Lieut. Boyd, A. and S. Highrs, 2nd Lieuts. Hay-Webb, Marriott, and Morgans, R.F.A.; Capt. Theobald, 2nd Lieut. Nicholl, R. F. A., Woodhouse, 14th Hussars; Lieuts. Foster, Lt. and Qr.-Mr. Gorman, 1st Connaughters; Lieut. Raleigh, 2nd Leicester; Capts. Fargus, 1st Royal Scots, Baird, 1st H. L. I.; Major H. A. Cummins, Indian Army, Sub-Lieut. Collier R. I. Marine, Capt. Davis, I. S. M. D., daughter of late Col. Welch, I. Army, Lieut.-Col. T. du B. Whaite, Capts. T. C. C. Leslie and C. M. Ingoldsby, Majors R. L. Popham, and R. McK. Skinner, Lieuts. L. Du bar, S. J. Higgins, G. A. Blake and H. F. Panton, Capts. F. Lambert and Webster, R. A. M. C.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

BRITISH AND INDIAN RELIEFS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 5.

The following are the British and Indian reliefs to be carried out during 1914-1915 :—

BRITISH.

CAVALRY.

21st Lancers, Rawalpindi to Risalpur.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

"N" Battery, Secunderabad to Mhow; "S" Battery, Bangalore to Mhow; "X" Battery, Mhow to Bangalore; "Y" Battery, Mhow to Secunderabad.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

4th, 38th and 78th Batteries, Rawalpindi to Kirkee; 76th, 81st and 82nd Batteries, Kirkee to Jullundur; 2nd, 8th and 44th Batteries, Bangalore to St. Thomas' Mount; 95th, 96th and 97th Batteries from St. Thomas' Mount to Rawalpindi; a Brigade from England to India; a Brigade from India to England.

BRITISH MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

No. 1 Battery Rawalpindi-Murree Hills to Jutogh-Ambalia; No. 5 Jutogh-Amballa to Rawalpindi, Murree Hills, No. 8 Quetta to Rawalpindi-Murree Hills; No. 9 Rawalpindi-Murree Hills to Quetta.

Royal Garrison Artillery companies will be notified hereafter.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

1st Division, Royal Scots, Allahabad-Benares to Rawalpindi.

2nd Division, Royal Lancaster Regiment, Lebong to Belgaum.

2nd Division Norfolk Regiment, Belgaum to Jubbulpur.

2nd Division Leicestershire Regiment, Ranikhet to Dinapore Dum Dum.

2nd Division Cheshire Regiment, Jubbulpur to Allahabad-Benares.

1st Division Border Regiment, Maymyo to Secunderabad.

3rd Division Dorsetshire Regiment, Poona to Bombay.

1st Bn. Notts and Derby Regiment, Bombay to Aden.

2nd Bn. Shropshire Light Infantry, Secunderabad to Rangoon-Port Blair.

1st Bn. Royal Irish Rifles, Aden to England.

2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta to Madras.

1st Bn. Connaught Rangers, Ferozepore to Agra.

1st Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Dinapur-Dum Dum to Ferozepore.

1st Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, Rangoon-Port Blair to Poona.

1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Madras-Bellary to Quetta.

4th Bn. Rifles Brigade, Dagshai to Peshawar.

INDIAN.

CAVALRY.

5th Cavalry, Rawalpindi to Neemuch-Nasirabad.

7th Hariana Lancers, Ferozepore to Lucknow.

10th Lancers, Loralai to Sialkot.

14th Lancers, Risalpur to Jhelum.

16th Cavalry, Lucknow to Jubbulpore.

18th Lancers, Sialkot to Dera Ismail Khan.

21st Cavalry (F. F.), Jhelum to Kohat.

22nd Cavalry (F.F.), Jacobabad to Meerut.

25th Cavalry (F.F), Bannu to Rawalpindi.

27th Light Cavalry, Neemuch-Nasirabad to Risalpur.

31st Lancers, Kohat to Loralai.

3rd Lancers, Jubbulpore to Lucknow.

35th Scinde Horse, Dera Ismail Khan to Ferozepore.

2nd Lancers, Saugor to Delhi.

11th Lancers, Delhi to Saugor.

INDIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

A battery, Colonies to India; a battery, India to Colonies.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

No. 11 Coy. 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Rawalpindi to Bangalore.

No. 12 Coy. 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Secunderabad to Bangalore.

No. 13 Coy. 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Bangalore to Secunderabad.

No. 18 Coy. 3rd Sappers and Miners, Quetta to Kirkee.

No. 20 Coy. 3rd Sappers and Miners, Kirkee to Quetta.

INFANTRY.

1st Brahmans, Bolarum to Dinapore.

2nd Rajput Light Infantry, Bombay to Lucknow.

4th Rajputs, Ceylon to Ferozepore.

7th Rajputs, Ahmedabad to Fyzabad.

9th Bhopal Infantry, Fyzabad to Secunderabad.

11th Rajputs, Dinapore to Bannu.

15th Sikhs, Loralai to Mhow.

21st Punjabis, Peshawar to Chakdara.

28th Punjabis, Lahore to Ceylon.

36th Sikhs, Lucknow to Tientsin.

37th Dogras, Jhelum to D. I. Khan.

45th Rattray's Sikhs, Dera Ismail Khan to Jullunder.

47th Sikhs, Juilunder to Nowshera.

51st Sikhs, Chakdara to Jhansi.

44th Sikhs, Kohat to Samana.

55th Coke's Rifles, Samana to Peshawar.

57th Wilde's Rifles, Ferozepore to Kohat.

63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, Kamptee to Aurangabad.

67th Punjabis, Quetta to Loralai.

82nd Punjabis, Nowshera to Ahmedabad.

84th Punjabis, Rawalpindi to Baroda.

87th Punjabis, Jhelum to Nowshera.

93rd Burma Infantry, Barrackpore to Jhelum.

97th Deccan Infantry, Jubbulpore to Ahmednagar.

99th Deccan Infantry, Sehore to Poona.

101st Grenadiers, Bangalore to Barrackpore.

102nd Grenadiers, Aurangabad to Belgaum.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, Ahmednagar to Sehore.

104th Wellesley's Rifles, Baroda to Bangalore.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Poona to Bolarum.

109th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum to Kamptee.

112th Infantry, Nowshera to Malakand.

116th Mahratta, Jhansi to Rawalpindi.

124th Baluchistan Infantry, Tientsin to Quetta.

125th Napier's Rifles, Mhow to Bombay.

AN OLD BOMBAY CORPS.

116TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 112TH INFANTRY.

BATTLE OF KIRKEE RECALLED.

The 112th Infantry, now at Nowshera, celebrated the 116th anniversary of its formation last month, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*. The 112th represents one of the old Bombay regular regiments of the Honourable East India Company. This fine old Corps came into existence as a unit of the Bombay Army on the 15th January, 1798, and during the early part of its career it saw much service in the fighting which marked the advance of British arms in India.

Its first great action was the decisive one of Kirkee, in the campaign of 1818, against the Peishwa. On that memorable 5th of November, the regiment, which was numbered the 12th of the Bombay Army, took part in the attack which the Mahrattas made on Colonel Burr's force at that place. In the repulse of the Mahratta troops the brunt of the fighting fell upon the Bombay sepoys and valiantly they sustained it, checked the advance of the enemy and enabled Sir Lionel Smith to gather additional forces and fight the battle of Poona, where he again inflicted loss on the enemy. In these two actions the 12th lost 23 men, killed and wounded.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SIND.

Later came the campaign in Sind, and at Meeanee and Hyderabad the 12th did its share in helping the 22nd Cheshires to win that province for the Empire. In the hand to hand struggle at Meeanee the 12th fought gallantly. Three officers and 12 men were killed, and two officers and 45 men wounded in this battle, and at Hyderabad where the campaign virtually ended, the regiment suffered further loss. In subsequently presenting the medals to the regiment, Sir Charles Napier said:—"The pleasure of giving you these medals, soldiers of the 12th Regiment (Native Infantry), is indeed great to me. I saw your valiant conduct, and I rejoice in distributing the reward which you honourably earned, and my satisfaction is increased by the presence of so large a body of Europeans, for it affords me an opportunity of saying to my countrymen that they will find these swarthy sons of the East staunch and true in action as they were at Meeanee and Hyderabad, when they followed the example set them by the glorious twenty-second regiment. They will fight to the last drop of their blood, and stand or fall by the side of their European comrades. If the Almighty so wills it that, in these eventful times, war should again rise, and I am once more permitted to lead an army into the field, I should go into action with perfect confidence in the courage of the native troops. I speak of what I know of their gallantry, not from what I hear, but from what I have seen, and from my knowledge of their daring courage."

1857 AND 1858.

The 12th shared in the operations in Central India during the Mutiny days and proved itself loyal and willing on all occasions, and mindful of the reputation which it had acquired in its earlier days, on the reorganisation of the Indian Army in 1861, the 12th retained its old number, and retained it till the late reorganisation when its present designation was given it. The 112th is composed of three companies of Jats from Western Rajputana, one of Jats from Eastern Rajputana, two of Gujars of Rajputana and two of Punjabi Mussulmans. The Gujars are believed to be the descendants of the Old Scythians who came into India before the Jats. Their ancestors came from Sind to the Indus and settled there in colonies which gradually extended to the greater part of Northern India—the Punjab, Kashmir and Gujrat.

KARACHI'S SLEEPING SICKNESS.

PEOPLE WHO CANNOT KEEP AWAKE.

Many people are greatly troubled with sleeplessness, but far more go through life with a burden of lethargy which they cannot shake off, writes the *Sind Gazette*. In the morning hours when one ought to be most wide awake, these people are especially dull and drowsy. They cannot begin work with spirit and do that they would wish. There are people to whom dressing is a labour not because they are not strong and healthy, but because their brain is dull and their nerves lifeless. Many causes produce this condition. Some people are sluggish because of the presence of depressing poisons in the blood. Perhaps they eat too much or do not thoroughly masticate their food. Perhaps they drink too much fluid, especially at meals. This remains a burden in the stomach and dilates that organ, so that it is always loaded with fluid matter which ferments and gives rise to poisons that get into the blood and damage the brain.

If such people would regulate their diet and drink less liquid they would probably become brighter. Of course, insufficient sleep at night is a potent cause of sleepiness in the day. It is surprising what a number of people curtail their sleeping hours to a dangerous degree. It is not the time spent in bed but the time spent in sound sleep that counts. Most people under fifty should have eight solid hours of sleep every night in the week. How many grown-ups get it? Street noises so disturb the sleep that even eight hours of it do not bring complete brain restoration. We grow used to these noises, and think they do not matter, as they do not keep us awake, but we pay the penalty in brain weariness and dullness in the morning.

Bad air in the bedrooms is another cause of sluggishness of mind and incapacity in work. One sees intelligent people who, after sitting all the evening in a stuffy room, go to their bedroom and close the windows. Next day they are stupid and wonder what is the cause. These people should take half an hour's walk before going to bed and fill their lungs with pure air. Then they should throw the bedroom windows wide open. (Indeed, bedroom windows should never be closed all the year round). Of course, in cities, the noises outside prevent a great many people from keeping the windows open. In this case it would be well worth while for sluggish people to move to a quiet quarter or to the country. Run-down, neurasthenic people are generally dull and sluggish. They want for restoration of their brain activity, rest, freedom from care, and an open-air life.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEMS.

REPATRIATION OF MINE NATIVES.

LOSSES IT WOULD ENTAIL.

With the declaration of a general strike throughout South Africa and the consequent proclamation by the Government of martial law in the northern provinces, South Africans, at any rate those who have any real stake in the country, are faced with what, in many cases, must be partial ruin, wrote "A South African" in a London paper in mail week. The action of the Federation of Trade Unions in bringing about a strike of miners will set back the clock in South Africa for many years, as every part of the sub-continent is affected by the prosperity of the Witwatersrand gold-fields. Although no news has come to hand, at the time of writing, as to whether the repatriation of the natives has commenced, the Government will, in the interests of the white community, be compelled in the event of serious trouble, to clear the Rand of the natives employed on the mines. As I pointed out in an earlier article, the Government, acting in co-operation with the mining companies, is well prepared to face the problem. It is difficult, very difficult indeed, to realise what the repatriation of the mine natives means to the Rand.

Ever since the labour trouble came to a head, in the early part of last year, natives have been difficult to get, while the result of the July disturbances reduced the labour force by many thousands. From August to November the shortage was felt very severely, with the result that many of the mines were not dropping their full complement of stamps during those months. The shortage of native labour meant the reduction of the number of white employees, and when the writer left the Rand, towards the end of November, a large number of capable and trustworthy mine workers were out of employment.

INDUSTRY AT A STANDSTILL.

To-day the industry is practically at a standstill, and although a few employees may be retained for the purpose of protecting the properties, that state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely. The number of natives employed on the mines is, roughly, 200,000. If the majority of these are repatriated, it will mean that when industrial peace has been restored the mines will have but a handful of natives, and all hope of restarting at once will have gone. It is a comparatively easy matter to repatriate the natives, but a most difficult task to get them back to the mines, for, once he has received a scare, the native, who is, in many respects, a child in reasoning powers, is very difficult to handle. Every native sent back to his kraal will take with him news of the war between the whites. It is true that General Botha has endeavoured to reassure the natives, but, as stated, the native is very easily scared, and as he possesses a vivid imagination he may be relied on to paint a blood-curdling picture of the state of the Rand when among his own people. In the opinion of a gentleman, who has had considerable experience in native recruiting, it will, should the natives be repatriated, take almost two years to reach full strength again, as, in addition to the sending back of the natives, all recruiting operations have already been suspended.

To understand what shortage of labour means to the Rand, it is necessary to glance briefly at a few figures.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

For the year 1912—one cannot yet deal with 1913—the value of the mineral output of the Union was £52,711,761. During the year £18,923,765 was expended in wages by mines and allied concerns, while a sum of £12,660,047 was expended by the mining industry on machinery and stores. In the Transvaal, only 1 per cent. of the outlay under the last-named head was for direct importations from oversea by the mines. What the stoppage of the expenditure in the country of this enormous sum of upwards of thirty-one millions sterling means to every trade, industry, and profession needs no emphasis. For fully 90 per cent. of the people—all but the very richest—it means ruin, misery, and starvation. The workers of the Rand, including the very men who are causing the trouble do not live on the profits of gold-mining, but by being paid for the cost of production. The railwaymen, whose leaders have brought about the crisis, depend on the industry; in fact, every artisan in South Africa is dependent, either directly or indirectly on the gold mines.

Let us see, now, what the closing down of the mines means. In the first place there are, roughly speaking, some 24,000 whites and 200,000 natives employed. The average wages, not the minimum wage, of the white workers was, in May last, approximately 22s. 6d. per day. The average wages, including costs of upkeep, of the natives may be taken as £3 a month. I do not intend to suggest that all the whites and natives will be thrown out of employment; but let us take, for instance, the earning capacity of the men on the fourteen mines on which the profits are the lowest, and which would be the first to close down in the case of an alteration in the economic position of the industry. The loss in white wages would be £1,250,000 per annum, while over £1,000,000 sterling would be lost in native wages.

LOSS OF CREDIT.

The loss of credit roughly speaking, would be £2,300,000 per annum. In addition, there would be an attendant decrease in the stores and food bills of all the allied workers and trades, with a decrease in railway traffic, involving further loss for numbers of railway workers and workers in transport generally. Such a state of affairs, and I have only considered a small reduction in the labour supply, would almost inevitably mean a direct loss in wages of between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000. Then there is the loss of credit which South Africa must suffer from such upheavals as that at present in existence. The competition for capital in the world to-day is keener than it has been for years, and the opportunities for investment are more numerous. The present strike, if continued for any length of time, especially if the natives are repatriated, will practically annihilate South Africa's chances of getting further capital for mining or for Government purposes. As a consequence, those mines not yet producing will be compelled to close down through inability to get the further capital they require.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The death is reported of Babu Umesh Chundra Banerjee, the oldest attorney of the Calcutta High Court.

Mr. H. G. Rea, of the Jungle Tribes Mission Jhalod, Panch Mahals, intends going home to Ireland on furlough, on the 28th instant.

Mr. G. Henry, of the Colombo Museum, who left for Calcutta about two months ago for a course at the Calcutta Museum, was expected back in Colombo at the end of last week.

Captain J. A. Legge and Dr. Joseph Pearson will be leaving Colombo for the Pearl Banks about the end of February on their annual inspection. They expect to be away for about six weeks.

Intimation having been received of the outbreak of plague in Moulmein, it has been declared an infected port and the plague regulations, issued by the Government of Bengal, will be enforced in the ports of Orissa against vessels arriving from Moulmein.

The death took place at the General Hospital, Colombo, on Sunday last, of Mr. Thomas Murray, Chief officer of the s. s. *Umkuzi*. The deceased gentleman was admitted to hospital on the 8th instant, suffering from enteric fever He was 25 years of age and unmarried.

The Government of India has sanctioned the formation of a reserve company of electrical engineers in the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, the strength of which is not to exceed forty-four including commissioned officers and men.

Mr. W. P. Carr, Deputy Superintendent, of Telegraphs, who has held charge of the Simla Telegraph Office for the last four years, is transferred to Nagpur as Assistant Traffic Manager. During his term of office in Simla he had made himself popular with everyone. An address by the Telegrah staff was presented to him prior to his departure, to which he replied feelingly.

At a recent meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce it was resolved to address the Chief Commissioner of Delhi with a view to eliciting definite information concerning the possibility of a building site being made available for the erection of suitable premises for the Chamber. The lease of the present premises of the Chamber expires on January 31st, 1915.

His Highness the Nizam has recently made a close inquiry into several branches of his administration, notably the judicial and the police. The Nizam, it is reported has decided upon a thorough overhauling of these branches, and with this view he has just issued an important *Jarida*, practically giving the judicial service of the State a new constitution.

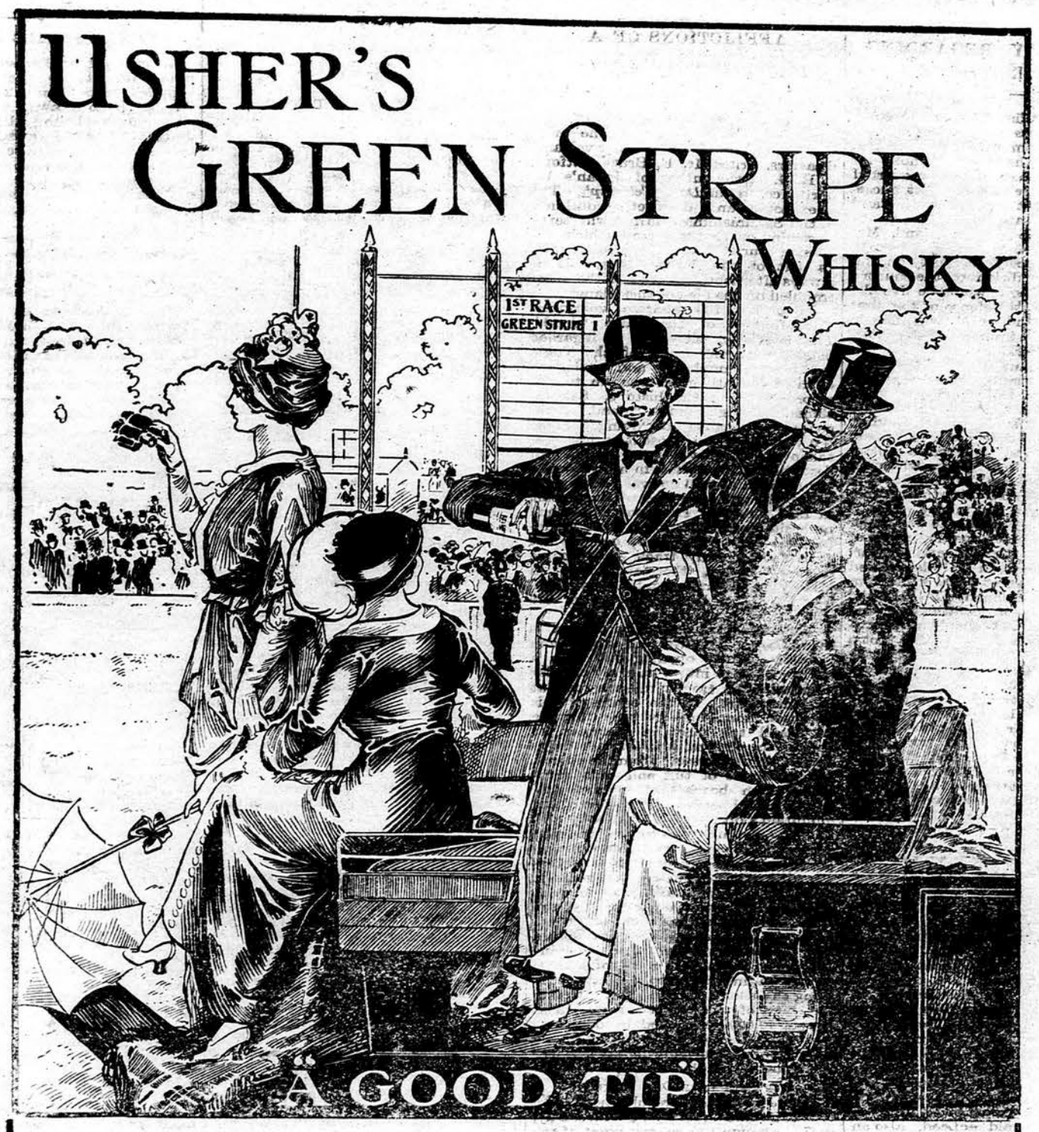
The *Tribune* (Lahore) states that a strike of labourers and artificers of Ferozepore Arsenal is now in progress. The immediate cause of the strike is alleged to be a novel form of search introduced on January 26th, but the real complaint is insufficiency of wages. On the 29th January, says our contemporary, the officers were able to persuade about 10 per cent, of the men to return to work, but the bulk are still out and are going about in batches to prevent others, from going to work.

In Dacca, the horse has the precedence over the elephant and the camel. The draft by-laws of the District Board of Dacca lay it down that "every driver of an elephant or camel shall, on being so required by the rider or driver of a horse, remove such elephant or camel with reasonable promptitude to a sufficient distance from the road to allow such horse to pass safely along the road."

An Indian contemporary learns from a private cablegram that a Punjabi, Dr. Hari Chand, has come out successfull at she Indian Medical Service examination held last week in London. Dr. Hari Chand passed his L. M. & S. examination from the Lahore Medical College. He joined the Plague Department and served as Assistant Medical Officer for a couple of years at Sialkot, and later as Assistant Surgeon at several places, including the Mayo Hospital. He has been in England only eight months, during which period he has passed the M.R.C.S. and the I.S.M examinations.

A special cable to the *Times of Ceylon* on the 29th January stated :—"Captain George Meyrick, of the 7th Hussars, A-D.-C. to Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, and son of Sir George Meyrick, Bart. was married to Miss Marjorie Hamlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hamlin. There were three bridesmaids—Miss Meyrick, and Miss Eva Meyrick, the bridegroom's sisters, and Miss Andrey Dobson. Mr. Edward Hamlin gave away his daughter, and Captain Kelly was best man. The Marquis and Marchioness of Sarzano lent 21, Cadogan Court, for the Reception."

The final forecast of the sugar-cane crop of Bengal, 1913-14, has now been issued. On an average of the five years ending 1911-12, the area under sugarcane in Bengal represents some 10 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India. Since the issue of the preliminary forecast weather conditions in the eastern districts have generally been fair, but in the western part of the province high floods and excessive rainfall injuriously affected the growth of the crop. The area planted with sugarance this year is estimated to be 216,500 acres against 221,800 acres last year. The decreas is due to unfavourable weather at the time of planting. Nine districts report a crop between 90 and 100 per cent eleven districts between 80 and 88 per cent. and the rest between 60 and 75 per cent. According to estimates of District Officers, the total outturn of the crop for the Province works out to 86 per cent of the normal against 91 per cent last year. Taking 35 1-2 maunds as the normal rate of cane *gur* per acre, the gross outturn for the Province is estimated at 4,856,100 cwts. against 5,264,300 cwts. last year. The total quantity of *gur* likely to be obtained from date palm juice is estimated at 1,947,000 cwts., and from palmyra palm at 29,700 cwts. The total quantity of *gur* in the Province from all sources this year is estimated at 6,832,800 cwts.



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SUTHERLAND ESTATES.

CONTROVERSY REGARDING THE FIRST DUKE.

Under the heading "The Devastation Myth," *The Times* of Jan. 5 published a long letter from Mr. Henry Chaplin, M. P., in which the Tory member for Wimbledon emphatically controverted Mr. Lloyd George's charge that ancestors of the present Duke of Sutherland devastated cultivated land.

The first Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Chaplin asserted, "lavished his great wealth with princely generosity on improving the condition of the country and its people among whom he lived."

To Mr. Chaplin's defence of the first Duke of Sutherland, a reply was published in *The Times* from Mr. Peter Ross, who wrote from Edinburgh.

"As a descendant of one of the thousands who suffered seriously at the hands of the first Duke of Sutherland," Mr. Ross writes, "I resent Mr. Chaplin's letter in *The Times* of Monday, 5th inst. From that letter one would think that the first Duke was a philanthropist of the first order, who used his great wealth for the benefit of a people who, before his time, were sunken in poverty and misery.

"What are the facts? It was under this man that that appalling series of crimes known as the Sutherland clearances took place. In 1814 he cleared out by fire and faggot 2,000 souls from the parish of Kildonan. In 1819, the beautiful valley of Strathnover was desolated. Over 3,000 people were turned adrift to die on the seashore. Not a building was left standing—houses, barns, mills, church, and manse were burned to the ground.

"Altogether between the years 1807 and 1819 over 15,000 persons were turned out of their comfortable homes in which they had lived from time immemorial. The land which they had broken in from the wild by generations of toil and industry was at one fell swoop confiscated without any thought of compensation. This is the secret source of a large part of the wealth of this Sutherland family. There is abundant evidence proving that the Sutherland clearances constituted a catalogue of crimes unequalled in the annals of human folly.

"INDELIBLE STAIN."

"General David Stewart of Garth, himself a Highland Landlord, who had led our Highland regiments in all parts of the British Empire, published his 'Sketches of the Highlanders' in 1822. In this book, which is more entrancing than any novel I ever read, Mr. Chaplin will find charges made against this first Duke of Sutherland which have never been answered.

"The Rev. Donald Sage, in his charming book, 'Memorabilia Domestica,' gives the harrowing details of an eye-witness. Donald McLeod, also an eye-witness, tells in full detail the story of these clearances in the 'Gloomy Memories.'

"The Marquess of Tullibardine, speaking at Alloa on Oct. 6, 1913, said that these clearances had left an 'indelible stain on the good name' of the first Duke of Sutherland. I am afraid Mr. Chaplin cannot wash out that "indelible stain.'

FIGHTING RACE EXTINGUISHED.

"But probably all this was done with the best intentions, and the Duke left the people better off than he found them. Mr. Chaplin says the people were living in a state of chronic poverty bordering on famine. No one ever suggested that the Highland people lived in luxury before the clearances. But this is an undoubted fact—that their circumstances were such that they produced the finest soldiery in Europe. Thousands of the men of Sutherland were in every battle of the Peninsular War and hundreds of them were standing in the squares of Waterloo at the very moment that the Duke of Sutherland was bounding out their wives and children as if they were wild beasts.

"The Mackays of Strathnover possess the proudest name in the military annals of Great Britain, and were always among 'the bravest of the brave' on every battle-field, until their military valour was extinguished for ever in 1819 by a Sassenach duke armed with all the terrors of the law. Were these the men likely to have been bred on poverty and nourished on famine? The bare statement of the facts utterly confutes Mr. Chaplin's insinuation. In the report of the 1884 Commission we find Mr. Angus Sutherland saying: 'Before the Kildonan clearances £8 collected at the church door sufficed to maintain the poor of the parish in comfort. In the year 1882 they cost the parish £650.'

BUILDING ROADS WITH FAMINE FUNDS.

"Does Mr. Chaplin know about the famines of 1836 and 1846? The evicted Highlanders were starving in 1836, but the Duke refused to allow help to be given in Sutherlandshire from the publicly subscribed funds. He promised relief himself, and after much delay he did send a few bolls of oatmeal and some seed oats and seed potatoes. But what was the aftermath? Next term day each one who had participated in the relief was presented with a bill for three times the market price of this free ducal gift, and this bill had to be paid before the rent.

"Does Mr. Chaplin know how the roads of Sutherlandshire were really built? The famine of 1846 was every bit as bad in the Highlands of Scotland as it was in Ireland. Over £300,000 was collected to save the Gael from extinction, the Duke of Sutherland contributing £2,000 to the fund among other Highland landlords. Finally, the committee in charge of the funds divided the money among the Highlands in landlords in proportion as they had contributed to the funds. These gentlemen, knowing the condition of the people best, would provide work for them and so the money would be well spent.

"The Duke of Sutherland got £6,000 for his £2,000. He built a road right through his country for the convenience of his English sheep-farmers, and, incidentally, he paid the poor devils who worked for him at the rate of 1 lb. of sanded oatmeal for 10 hours' hard labour.

SOLEMN FACTS.

"Sir, these are solemn facts which can be abundantly proved. Probably there is no better evidence for these awful doings in the Highlands of Scotland than can be found in the columns of *The Times*. The Highlanders of Scotland will always remain grateful to their great champion. *The Times*. The reports of the Commissioner of *The Times*, sent at his own expense to investigate the land evil in the Highlands at that time, are a reliable source and a perfect storehouse of information.

JAPAN'S VOLCANOES.

AFFLICTIONS OF A TROUBLED LAND.

160 SEPARATE VOLCANOES.

With characteristic suddenness the islands of Japan have added one more to the already long list of their volcanic disasters, writes Mr. E. Bruce Mitford, F. R. G. S., the author of Japan's Inheritance, in the *Daily Telegraph*. The unexpected and destructive outburst of the Sakurashima volcano will serve to remind us that the land which the passing tourist is wont to apostrophise as that of the lotus—"where it is always afternoon"—is one of the most troubled on the face of this planet.

Japan has 160 separate volcanoes. Three-fourths of these are "dead." That is to say, they are so regarded officially—in the maps of the Tokio geologists; though now and again, one of them violently gives the lie to the recorders of their history. Sakurashima, though not "dead," was generally thought to be "dying." Some ten years ago the present writer was taken to task by a local pundit for describing this volcano, in a little work of reference, as still active. Two years before the great eruption of Bandaisan, in 1888, the late Professor Milne had no hesitation in describing that mountain not only as extinct, but as not even showing any trace of volcanic origin! I feel, therefore, that in classifying Sakurashima, ten years ago, as "active," I had kept on the safe side.

The situation of Sakurashima is magnificent. The Gulf of Kagoshima is bottle-necked, opening out from a narrow passage into a roughly circular sheet of water twenty miles across at its widest part. In the centre of this rises the mountain—its base forming an island ten miles in diameter, its summit a scarred and broken ridge 3,500ft. above the sea. From the shores, which consist of tuff and lava headlands, with beaches of pumice and volcanic sand between, the sides of the mountain slope, at first gradually and then steeply, upwards to the irregular apex of the cone. From this vantage-point the climber commands a bird's-eye view of the grand, land-locked bay, with rugged mountains to the east, an imposing volcanic range to the north, with a steaming crater on its flank, the entrance channel due south, and, to the west, eight miles distant as the crow flies, the roots of a large city spreading itself for several miles along the shores of the bay. That is the city of Kagoshima, from whose streets 70,000 people fled in consternation the other day. It has suffered a bombardment of glowing lava, scoriæ and ashes from the "dying" volcano.

A CHRISTMAS DAY VISIT.

I have agreeable recollections of a visit to Sakurashima on Christmas Day, 1907. Though the nearest point of the island is only four miles from the mainland on the Kagoshima side, the journey by a little steamer takes an hour. It was a typical Japanese winter's day—a bright sun, a sharp air, but neither cloud nor wind. Some snow had fallen—an unusual thing in this part of the country—which had served to bring into strong relief the deep seams and furrows of the ancient cone, and the broken edges of the summit. This same snow made it very difficult for me to engage a guide, for there is nothing your Japanese coolie so much dislikes in contact with his all but naked feet as snow. On the beach where we landed, little children were sitting up to their necks in the sand—here impregnated with water from the bowels of the mountain and of a temperature which the Occidental skin would find unpleasantly high.

From this little village—now in all probability buried beneath a deluge of lava and ashes—a climb of an hour and a half, through sugar-cane, mountain pine, and scrub oak—will suffice to reach the bare rock of the cone itself and the ragged edges of the summit-craters.

Before the present upheaval the top of the island consisted of two craters, with a level, oval-shaped plateau between them. This latter marked the site of the original crater, now filled in; the deep pit to the north of it was an extinct crater, that to the south gave off, after wet weather, a little steam. In the eruption which began the other day, the whole configuration of the mountain has probably been changed. New vents have been opened lower down the cone and apparently on every side, so that the collapse of both the present summit-craters is likely to take place, or, perhaps, the removal of the whole summit of the mountain. In any case, when next the people of Kagoshima look out upon the mountain of which they are so proud, they will survey a very different scene.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY.

According to the telegrams, the volcano of Kirishima, which rises a few miles north of the head of the bay, is also in eruption. Apparently—and fortunately—the discharge from this volcano has been directed in an easterly direction, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants of Miyazaki, on the south-eastern coast of Kyushu. Between the Kirishima volcano and the town of Kagoshima no other cones existed. The destruction of the railway, to which the telegrams allude, is probably due, therefore, to the rain of lava-fragments and other ejectamenta from Sakurashima, rather than to the opening of any new vents along the coast. The volcanic fissure, after leaving the island, makes rather to the east than to the Kagoshima side.

The line of vents, of whose existence the eruption of Sakurasima has given so forcible a reminder, runs from Formosa by way of the Lyu-Kyu Islands, to meet the main Japanese anticline in Kyushu. In its landward portion, Kaimondake, Sakurashima, and the two terminal peaks of the Kirishima range are its principal vents. North of these, in the centre of Kyushu, its junction with a transverse fissure running East and West gives rise to the great volcano of Aso-san with a huge ring-crater—the largest in the world. In the last four years the whole Japanese arc has been visited with a recrudescence of activity. In 1909 and 1910 there were two violent eruptions in the northern island of Yezo. This was followed in 1912 by a great outburst on Oshima, about the middle of the main arc which had the effect of driving all the inhabitants of that island for shelter to the Izu peninsula. Now, we have this unheaval at the southern end of the arc. As the seismologist would say, the earth-stresses from the Pacific area have combined to attack the insular chain of Nippon at each of its weakest points in turn.

A MOURNFUL SOUVENIR

LATHAM AND THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

EARLY AVIATION RECORDS.

Writing from Paris on January 12th, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* said:—The remains of Hubbert Latham, one of the three great pioneers of aviation in France, were expected to arrive at Havre to-day on board the steamer Europe, of the Chargeurs Reunis Company, coming from the French Congo, where, it may be remembered, Latham was killed by an African buffalo in the summer of 1912. His remains were first transferred from the wild district, where he fell in the course of a shooting expedition, to Fort Archambault, where they arrived last September. A few weeks ago they were transferred to the steamer which is now bringing them to Havre, where his mother is having a mausoleum built for them.

The story of Hubert Latham is one of the most fascinating in the history of aviation. Latham's father was of English descent, and he was also related to the German Chancellor. He first came into public notice at the age of 19. This was on February 11, 1905, when a balloon, which had left London in the morning, landed at St. Denis, on the outskirts of Paris, in the evening. The pilot on board was Jacques Faure, a famous aeronaut, and a young man, who was smoking a cigarette. The young man was Hubert Latham.

This balloon trip at the time caused a sensation, for we were not yet accustomed to almost daily aerial crossing of the Channel; but even at this day the balloon journey between London and Paris has not been beaten. By a strange coincidence, the two men who made this famous trip have both lost their lives while on big-game shooting expeditions. Jacques Faure died in Canada three years ago from the effects of pneumonia, and Latham succumbed a year later in Africa.

MOTOR-BOAT RACING.

After his attempts at ballooning Latham took to motor-boat racing, and his name became familiar at Monaco in 1905, when he piloted the Antoinette driven by the new eight cylinder motor designed for aviation by the engineer Levavasseur. The same motor was being used by M. Santos Dumont at the time in his steerable balloon and aviation experiments. For a long time in fact, the only light motor suitable to aviation was the Antoinette.

Here we may recall how it got that name, which was also applied later to the great Antoinette monoplanes, which have now ceased to be built. The name was given to the motor as a compliment to the daughter of M. Gastambide, a great Parisian sportsman. Her name was Antoinette, and when M. Levavasseur produced his first eight-cylinder motor in 1903, he named it after her. Latham took an interest in the aviation experiments made with this motor in 1905, but the results as yet were very meagre.

A great stimulus was given to aviation in 1908, when Wilburr Wright came to France and flew at Le Mans. Up till then French aviators had just barely been able to fly a distance of six or eight hundred yards, and it was a question of emulation between Henry Farman, Louis Bleriot, and Santos Dumont, as to who would fly a few yards further or venture higher into the air. Latham then stepped in, and in the beginning of 1909 made his debut at the Camp of Chalons, Farman and Delagrange, in France, flew with biplanes. Bleriot had been the only one to try the monoplane, and it was then that Latham appeared with his huge Antoinette, also a monoplane, but nearly three times the size of any other.

In April he achieved what was considered a record, namely, a flight of about one mile with this huge machine that had a spread of wings of 44 square metres. He immediately increased his record and flew for a quarter of an hour, and then for half an hour, and in the month of June we find him making his famous attempts to fly across the Channel.

CROSS-CHANNEL ATTEMPTS.

Latham had hardly reached Calais and fixed up a tent at Sangatte when he heard that Bleriot was coming to try to snatch the victory from him. He hurried his preparations, and set out on the morning of July 19 with his motor in doubtful order, and fell in the middle of the Channel, some eleven miles from the French coast. Bleriot, on his side, hastened his preparations, and on July 25 wrenched the victory from him by flying from land to land. Two days later, in spite of unfinished preparation, Latham tried once more to cross the Channel, and fell this time within a mile of the port of Dover. He gave up his cross-Channel attempts, and took his revenge at the Rheims meeting, where he astonished the world by his superb flights at heights to which none before him had dared to venture. He became the idol of the meeting for having risen to the height of 154 yards, a record which was not surpassed during that summer. His popularity then became immense. He was offered thousands of pounds to appear at aviation meetings in England and Germany, and caused sensations at Blackpool and at Johannisthal by his flights in the face of storms, which were then considered the acme of daring.

He continued his feats in high flying, and was the first to rise to an elevation of more than 1,000 yards, which astounded not only the public, but his rivals in aviation. His popularity was such that wherever Latham appeared a crowd gathered, and at the second meeting at Rheims it was said, in a joke, that Latham could not have himself shaved without 5,000 people trying to look on.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL

OFFICER PLEADS INFANCY.

When sued at Portsmouth County Court for £10 for motor accessories supplied, Lieutenant T. C. Bellairs, R. N., (who is away on his ship), through his solicitor, pleaded infancy. Judge Gye said he was sorry to see an officer take such a course, and he might be inclined to rule that accessories were necessaries under the Act. He did not quite like to say then what he thought of such a plea, and adjourned the case for a week. If the money was not paid in the meantime, he should propably have to take strong measures.

BY HORSE TO STRANDED SHIP.

In a very rough sea and dense fog the Barnstaple ketch Jane, for Swansea from Ilfracombe, ran ashore on the sandbanks near the Briton Ferry river after breaking away from her anchorage. A number of men on the beach adopted the unusual method of boarding the stranded vessel by swimming out to her on horseback. When they arrived on board they found that the vessel's punt and crew were missing and the ship abandoned. During the afternoon the captain and crew, four in number arrived by train from Swansea, where they had safely landed at midday.

ENGLISH ORDER FOR GERMANY.

The North Eastern Railway Company recently advertised for tenders for three pairs of dock gates for the entrance to Hartlepool Dock, which is being renewed. English firms were first invited to tender, but the figures received from them were so abnormally high that the directors felt bound to look elsewhere. They have decided to accept the tender of the Gutehoffnungshitte Aktienverein fur Bergbau and Hutten betrieb Oberhausen, in Rheinland; at a figure which is 42 per cent. below the lowest quotation by an English firm.

PREHISTORIC BRITONS.

Further archæological discoveries have been made at Eye, Peterborough, by Mr. Thurlow Leeds, of Oxford. On opening several tumuli Mr. Leeds found the bones of a man, woman, and two children. One child, an infant, had apparently been cremated. Near the woman's head was a decorated pet, similar to some found in Yorkshire; also a flint lance-head, and in each case some animal bones. The bodies of the other persons were in a crouching position. The finder assigns the bodies to the Bronze Age, prior to 1000 B.C.

M. P. AND MINISTERS.

The President and Advisory Committee of Coventry Liberal Association have intimated to Mr. D. M. Mason, M. P., that, in view of his attitude towards Ministers, they will advise their executive to seek another candidate for the next General Election. This announcement has occasioned no surprise in Coventry, as it has been evident for some time that Mr. Mason's criticism of the Government on various questions and his vote on the Marconi debate had alienated the sympathy and support of a considerable section of Liberal voters. The name of the next Liberal candidate for Coventry will be awaited with considerable interest, as a three-cornered fight will be inevitable, with Mr. Edward Manville and Mr. Wallhead in the field in the Conservative and Labour interest.

DEALINGS WITH ROYALTY.

Stephen Smith, goldsmith and jeweller, of Edinburgh, examined in bankruptcy, who carried on one of the principal businesses of its kind in the Scottish capital, put his liabilities at £59,000, and the assets at £31,000. The bankrupt explained that he had sold great quantities of stock in auction rooms at a heavy loss, and had pawned several thousand pounds' worth, which he had not been able to redeem. An accountant, representing creditors, asked concerning some proposed transaction with the Royal family concerning the Royal Wedding. Mr. Smith refused to answer the question, saying that during his fourteen years' dealings with Royalty he had been repeatedly warned against making public these transactions. The Sheriff was asked for an order to answer, and eventually the information was disclosed privately.

AT GEORGE IV.'S FUNERAL.

Mr. Michael Spartali, whose death at Sanklin, Isle of Wight, is announced was formerly Consul-General for Greece in London. He was ninety-five years of age, and he had been married over seventy years. His wife died a few months ago. Mr. Spartali was present at the funeral of George IV and the Coronation of William IV. Among his friends were Gladstone, Cobden, and Bright. He was rather proud of the fact that when war with Russia was declared, in 1854, his special courier announced the fact to the British Ambassador and the Sultan in Constantinople two days before the British courier arrived. Mr. Spartali had lived in retirement in the Isle of Wight for many years.

NEW POLICE LAMPS.

The officials of the City Police Force have recently made experiments with new lamps to take the place of the old "lanterns" attached to the belt. Though the experiments have not yet been completed, there is little doubt that in the near future electric lamps will take the place of the older pattern. The new ones will probably consist of accumulators carried in the pocket with buttons to be turned on to provide the light. These, it is declared, will be quite as reliable as the ones now in use, and there is the additional advantage that once the button has been turned on, both hands will be left free.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

A WONDERFUL FLESH BUILDER.

PHYSICIAN'S DISCOVERY ENABLES THIN PEOPLE TO PUT ON 2 TO 3 LBS. A WEEK.

Special Medical Reports, Paris.—That excessive thinness is due to the inability of the digestive organs to properly assimilate food has long been known; it has, however, remained for Professor Muller, the eminent scientist and investigator, to discover that this weakness of the digestive organs is primarily due to lack of nerve force and to tell to the world how that lack of nerve force may be corrected, and thin people, men or women, old or young, enabled to put on 2 to 3 pounds a week, and become fat, plump, strong and healthy. Professor Muller says this may be done without change of diet, exercises, etc. All he finds necessary is to strengthen the nervous system, and for this purpose he recommends a special nerve food and flesh builder which can be prepared by any chemist, consisting of ½ oz. Tincture of Cardamoms Compound B. P., 2 oz. Salrado Compound, 3oz. Elixir Simplex, and 2½ oz. water. One to two tablespoonfuls should be taken a few minutes before each meal, and almost from the beginning you will note an increased feeling of energy, vitality, and reserve force. This nerve food is also very beneficial in overcoming the ravages of tuberculosis, and by some has been claimed to actually cure consumption. Because of its nerve and flesh-building properties it is invaluable in all such wasting troubles as catarrh, stomach or liver troubles, and neurasthenia; but naturally, should not be taken by those who for any reason object to increasing their weight.

NOTE: Enquiries among leading chemists show that because of the great demand for this prescription, most of them keep it ready put up under the name of Salrado Tonic, in bottles marked with tablespoon doses.

We understand the above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

CAPT. WHITE AND LARKINISM.

PROTEST AGAINST AN INSULT TO THE FLAG.

Twodemonstrations of protest against the constitution of the inquiry into the charges against the police in regard to the Dublin strike riots, met in Sackville-street, Dublin, on January 14.

A meeting demanding that the Lord Mayor should hold an independent inquiry was in progress when Mr. James Larkin, followed by some thousands of Transport Union workers, arrived on a wagonette. The other crowd also flocked to Mr. Larkin's banner.

The strike leader began his speech by referring to the presence of Captain White, D.S.O., who had addressed the other demonstration, and had now taken a place on Mr. Larkin's platform. Captain White, said Mr. Larkin, was the son of Sir George White, who defended the British flag at Ladysmith, the flag under which more disease and degradation had been experienced than anything else that he (Mr. Larkin) knew of.

Captain White immediately gathered his coat and stick and left the wagonette. A man in the crowd shouted to Mr. Larkin, "He is going," and Mr. Larkin replied. "Well, let him go." As Captain White disappeared in the crowd Mr. Larkin said if a man did not agree with him he had a right to act as he thought right. As for himself, he was responsible for what he said and did.

Mr. Larkin declared that he had no sympathy with the resolution calling on the Lord Mayor to hold an inquiry. He would not call on the present Lord Mayor to polish his boots—(laughter)—because the Lord Mayor was not worthy of it, and was a tricky little wire-puller.

Mr. Larkin attacked the police, and called Mr. Birrell a "white-livered coward" for not accepting his challenge to resign his seat for Bristol and seek re-election. Referring to Mr. Handel Booth's withdrawal from the inquiry after heated scenes with counsel for the police, he said Mr. Booth might have been better advised not to insult his intelligence by attending, but, on the whole, he was glad that Mr. Booth did appear, because he was able to see what kind of blackguards carried robes and wore wigs at the Irish Bar.

£500 OF COPPERS IN THE ROAD.

An unusual accident in a London thoroughfare caused a large and interested crowd to block that thoroughfare one morning in mail week. Shortly after half-past eleven a pair-horsed wagonnette from Leyton was proceeding westwards when, opposite Mount Pleasant, the back axle broke. In falling the bottom of the vehicle came out and deposited about 100 canvas bags on the road way. Curious folk quickly appreciated from the lettering on the bags that they contained coin, but before their curiosity could be fully gratified several constables arrived to keep the people from exercising an unwonted anxiety to help a comrade in difficulties.

The bags bore the name of the London County and Westminster Bank, and beneath this title of ownership were the words "Coppers only," and a red label further indicated the contents. While relief was being sought the news that some £500 in coppers were lying derelict in the roadway spread to some of the poorer throughfares in the neighbourhood, but great was the disappointment of late arrivals on beholding, not streets paved with copper coin, but a neat pile of strong, well-tied canvas bags. One red-nosed boy who was properly admonished by a policeman for trying to ascertain whether the bags were dummies, received the sympathy of an onlooker, who asked if the money was hot, and the boy, before being warned off the Tom Tiddler's ground, was the butt of some good-humoured chaff. The police were deaf to the appeal to let the lad warm his hands on the money, and the boy was asked to imagine what the pile would be like if the bags had contained sovereigns and had burst. That was a picture many of the grown-ups would have enjoyed. It was a merry party which dispersed only when the last bag had been placed in a vehicle with a sound bottom.

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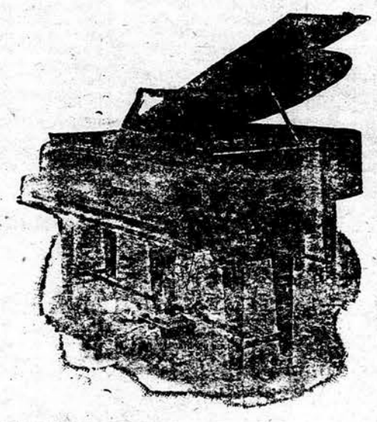

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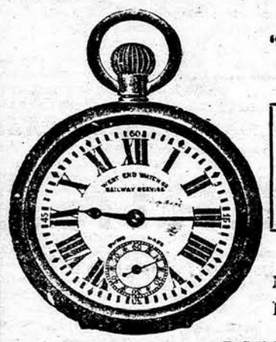

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H.I.M. the Empress of Russia | H.M. the late King of Greece
H.M. the King of Spain | H.M. the Queen of Roumania, etc.

Prices in Great Britain: 2/9, & 4/6. *Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.*

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Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Snowflake	150o in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
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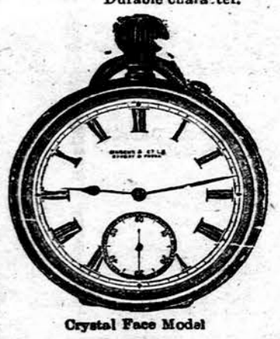
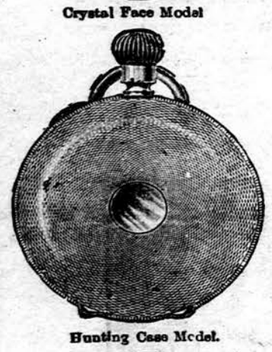
All Watches Named **MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA"** on dial denote QUALITY

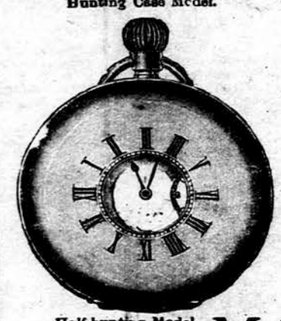
QUALITY which inspires respect by reason of distinguished Style, Elegance, Reliability, and Sturdy and Durable character.



Crystal Face Model



Hunting Case Model.



Half-hunting Model

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 35.
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Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 225, Half Htg. Rs. 235.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.

Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold Milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

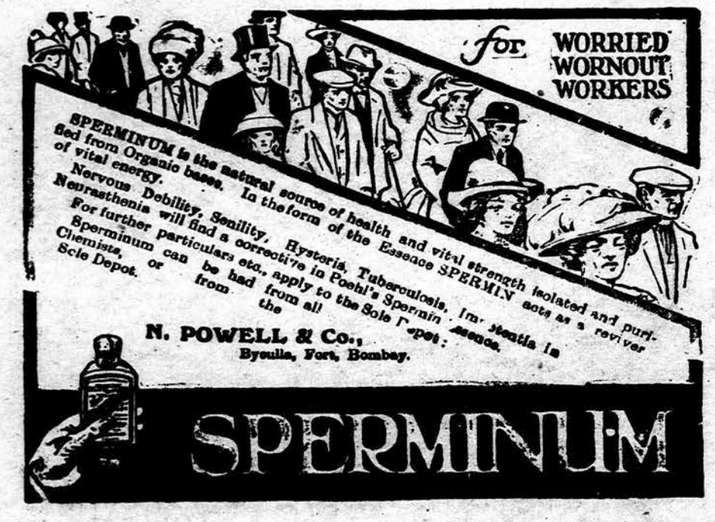
A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

Established 1873 — **MARCKS & CO., LTD.** — Incorporated 1885
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, ETC., BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROWLAND'S FOR THE HAIR MACASSAR OIL

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens** the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair.** It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.



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Nervous Debility, Senility, Hysteria, Tuberculosis, Impotentia is Neurasthenia will find a corrective in Poehl's Spermin essence.
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Sperminum can be had from all Chemists, or from the Sole Depot:
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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing. Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

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of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short if it had gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station, he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
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